CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28750—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1892.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Pall Mall. 11 years old	37 12
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	33 0
Heart Bottle	30 4
O. B.	28 0
Glentromie	27 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	15 12

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL, COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G.W.F. Browne.	27th May.
B.L.	RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
B.L.	SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	24th "
B.L.	THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th "
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4579	1069	M. de Horne	15th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd "
B.L.	ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th "
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L.	GANGES	4397	800	T. Allerton	12th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th "
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4165	800	W.D.G. Worcester.	26th "
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	4972	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th "
					Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	4972	1200	E. Stewart	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

June 2nd June 30th July 28th.
" 16th July 14th August 11th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 21st, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
2nd June. 28th June. 26th July.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. May 18, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.
AMPHITRITE	R. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd June.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd July.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	8th June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VOS HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 23, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
BRITANNIA	3069	Jas. Brown	4th June.
ARABIA	3044	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3595	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed, twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, May 20, 1892.

CHEAP HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

RELIABLE BOOKINGS by all regular Liners.
SELECTION of LINERS and BERTHS second to none. NON-LINER BOOKINGS a special branch of Passage Department.

Fares Rs. 200-250 to Continental Ports.
" 250-275 to United Kingdom Ports.

REGISTRATION in advance, of passage requirements FREE OF CHARGE.
GROUPING, or CABIN-MATING, of Passengers select.
AGENTS at Chief Continental and United Kingdom Sea Ports and Towns.
CONTINENTAL RAIL and Sleeping Car Tickets provided at ORIGINAL COST; requiring no "STAMPING" at different departure stations for stoppages en route.
BAGGAGE received and stored FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES pending shipment with embarkation.
BANKING DEPARTMENT: Terms easy and liberal; forwarded on application.
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT. Goods of any description supplied; the smallest orders receiving equally prompt attention and care. Commission 2½ per cent. on value.
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT: Consignments, Baggage, Parcels, etc., cleared and delivered as per lowest fixed tariff.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT: Expressage on small parcels etc., to England 5 annas per lb or Re. 1-8 per cub. foot. Large packages charged for at lowest fixed tariff per cub. foot to all parts.
CHARGES and duty, if any, prepayable or recovered on delivery.
HAND-BOOKS AND PRINTED TARIFF forwarded free.

THOS. COULSON & CO.,
Carriers, Steamship, General Passenger and Banking Agents, 73, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 25th May, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 29th May, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on the 26th May, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd May, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at:—
Plymouth or London.. by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool.. " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About.	
†	IONIA	5503	E. Boyle	26th May for Plymouth.
†	RUTHENIA	5493	E. Bellinge	2nd June " Liverpool.
*	ETOLIA	3100	R. Jones	10th June " Plymouth or Liverpool.
*	LYCIA	3139	B. Fletcher, R. N. R.	4th July " Plymouth.

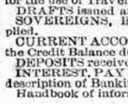
* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric Light, and has all Cabins amidships.
† These magnificent Steamers have both Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon, and are expected to make the Voyage in 21 days.
For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.



CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult. Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

HIGHLAND MALT.

THE superior excellence of this Whisky is proved by a constantly increasing demand.
Cash, Rs. 27; Credit, Rs. 30.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets: by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8: postage Anna.

IMPURE WATER IS ONE OF THE CHIEF SOURCES OF
TYPHOID FEVER AND CHOLERA.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT "IDIOCATHARTES"

REMOVEABLE PLATE WATER FILTER.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress; H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; H. M. Leopold II., King of the Belgians; their late Majesties the Emperor Napoleon III., and the King of the Netherlands, &c., &c., &c.

THEY are constructed on the most Scientific Principles, and yet are so exceedingly simple that they cannot get out of order, differing in their construction and arrangement from all other Filters. The Filter is simplicity itself, easy to manage and under perfect control, while its deodorising and purifying powers are much greater than those of any other. It can be thoroughly cleansed and taken to pieces (leaving the whole of the interior open for inspection) and re-charged with the fresh filtering material in a few minutes.

	Cash Prices. Rs. as.	Credit Prices. Rs. as.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-coloured Stoneware—		
No. 000 Half-gallon size	9 8	10 8
" " " Wicker covered	11 0	12 0
" 00 One-and-a-half gallon size	11 8	13 0
" " " Wicker covered	13 8	15 4
" 0 Two-and-a-half gallon size	15 0	17 0
" " " Wicker covered	17 0	19 8
" 1 Three-and-a-half gallon size	20 0	22 8
" " " Wicker covered	23 8	26 0
" 2 Five-gallon size	27 0	30 0
" 3 Six-gallon size	34 0	39 0
Pocket Filters (no Traveller should be without one) from	2 0 to 5 0	

Coir coverings for above at following charges:—½ Gallon, Rs. 2; 1½ Gallon, Rs. 3; 2½ Gallon, Rs. 4.
Owing to the Unsatisfactory State of Exchange, the above Prices are advanced 10 Per Cent.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE.
Price Rs. 69 per Doz. Qts.
TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

CEYLON TEA!!!

ROSE PEKOE	Per lb.	Re.	1	8	PEKOE	Per lb. Re.	0 14
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	"	1	4	PEKOE SOUCHONG	" "	0 12
BROKEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	"	1	2	SOUCHONG	" "	0 10
ORANGE PEKOE	"	"	1	0			

N. B. DANTRA & CO.,

33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

We solicit Inspection of our Large Stock of
CAMERAS, LENSES, DRY PLATES, SENSITIZED PAPER, &c., &c.
PLATES AND KODAK FILMS,
DEVELOPED FOR
TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and at Cumballa Hill.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTS.

POONA: "Temple House" Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.

N.B.—Owing to recent rapid fall in Exchange, our Prices are increased by about 5 per cent. from the 25th January.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.
CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

CHRONOGRAPHS AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.
Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200
N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.	
Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches, combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

JUST TO HAND.
CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

IN CASE WITH LENS FRONT. PINK OPAL SCALE AND SELF-REGISTERING. Rs. 2-8, 3-8, and 4-8 each.

T OMSON AND TAYLOR,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.
BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.
The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information, apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort Premises, on TUESDAY, the 31st May, 1892, at 4-30 P.M.

The following is the business of the Meeting :—

1.—To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March, 1892, and the Directors' Report.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect a Director.
4.—To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 17th May, 1892.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

BY SPECIAL DESIRE,
To suit the happy occasion of the QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY
THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY
Will give one AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
Commencing at 3 P. M., sharp
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th inst.,
of their extremely Pathetic New Parsee Drama of
"BHOLEE GOOL" Or the "GOOLNI BHOOL,"
By Mr. Bahmanji N. Kabraji.
BHOLEE GOOL—The English Actress in Parsee Garb.
N. B.—To avoid disappointment, please reserve your Seats early.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.
FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY,
AND TUESDAY NEXT,
MAY 27TH, 28TH, 30TH AND 31ST.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
En route to Australia Per P. and O. S. S. Malwa, leaving here June 2nd.

FRIDAY,
CELLIER'S ROMANTIC OPERA,
"DOROTHY."

SATURDAY,
SOLOMON'S LAST OPERA,
"THE NAUTCH GIRL."

MONDAY,
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S LAST OPERA,
"THE GONDOLIERS."

TUESDAY,
GILBERT AND CELLIER'S LATEST LONDON SUCCESS,
"THE MOUNTEBANKS."

Prices:—Stalls, Rs. 3; Dress Circle, 1Rs. 2; Pit Stalls Rs. 1-8; Pit Rs. 1. Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

P. W. WILLARD,
Apollo Hotel.

S. S. "WORSLEY HALL,"

Arrived 23rd May, 1892.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's Arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1892.

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH OFFICE of the above Company will be ESTABLISHED for the TRANSACTION of FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS at No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, (Corner of Apollo Street) on 1st June, 1892.

J. H. SYMINGTON,
Secretary.

URHUJ,

THE KING OF CURES FOR DYSPEPSIA AND ALL ITS ATTENDANT EVILS.

URHUJ not only gives immediate relief but is guaranteed to eradicate this Scourge from the system: removing the CAUSE, the effects such as HEARTBURN, SICK-HEADACHES, CONSTIPATION, FLATULENCY, SOUR-ERUCTATIONS, &c., &c., all Vanish. One Gentleman "suffering for 10 years" says:—"Please send me six boxes more" and certifies to its merits:—Applications from similar cases pouring in daily. In Pills or Powder at Re. 1-8 per box, including Postage.—Apply, stating which is required (to be sent by V. P. P.) to

MADAME DUBOIS,
Jubulpore, C. P.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COLABA.

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the Mortgagee, SYED ABDUL HAK KARNALKAR, SIRDAR DILER JUNG, SIRDAR DILER-UL-MULK, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, JAMADAR MAHOMED KAMAL KHAN, the following very valuable property will be sold by AUCTION at a day to be hereafter fixed, and of which due notice will be given :—

ALL those two pieces and parcels of land, situate at Colaba, together with the messuage and tenements erected thereon and commonly known as the Grant Buildings, and which said two pieces of land contained by admeasurement in the whole (7,709) square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and with the respective quantities and boundaries thereof hereinafter more particularly mentioned, that is to say :—FIRST.—A piece of land with the messuage or tenement thereon forming the eastern or seaward block of the said Grant Buildings, situate at Colaba in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement (3,852) square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the North, South, East and West sides by the land of the Colaba Company, Limited: And, SECONDLY—A piece of land with the messuage or tenement thereon forming the western or landward block of the said Grant Buildings, situate at Colaba, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement (3,852) square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded on all sides by the land of the said Colaba Company, Limited, or, however, otherwise the said two respective pieces of land and premises may be called, known or bounded. For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned, Messrs. CRAWFORD, BURDETT, BUCKLAND and BAYLEY, Solicitors for the said Mortgagee, SYED ABDUL HAK KARNALKAR, SIRDAR DILER JUNG, SIRDAR DILER-UL-MULK, at their Office No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st Day of May 1892.

IN THE MATTER OF SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, LD.

AT an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company, duly convened and held on the 21st day of May, 1892, the following EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION was duly passed :—

That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its Liabilities continue its business, and that it is advisable to Wind-up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound-up voluntarily.

And at the same Meeting, Messrs. Cumulsey Premjee, F. Southwell Piper, and R. Neill were appointed Liquidators for the purposes of such Winding-up.—Dated this 23rd day of May, 1892.

FRANK CHALK,
Chairman.

CHALK, WALKER & SMETHAM,
Solicitors for the said Company and for the Liquidators.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 31st May, 1892, at 4 P.M., to transact the following Business :—

I.—To receive the Report of the Committee for the period from 1st January to 31st December, 1891.

II.—To elect a Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Association; to elect 5 Members of the Committee in place of those who retire from office by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election; and to elect an additional Member of Committee under Rule V.

III.—To alter Rule IV. of the Association as follows :—

The latter portion after the word "Factories" to be DELETED, and the following substituted :—

"And for other Factories at Rs. 10 for every lakh of money expended on Machinery, Buildings, or Land."

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1892.

F. S. MADON & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with
PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid, Outside the Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, being a Public Holiday, under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 18th May, 1892.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, being a Public Holiday, under "The Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

BURMA BRANCH,
COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND.

REQUIRED a qualified FEMALE MEDICAL OFFICER. Salary Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 300 per mensem, by annual increments of Rs. 20. Must reside in furnished quarters provided in the Hospital.

No private practice allowed. Candidates to send in applications to Honorary Secretary, before 17th June, stating qualifications and giving references.

T. F. PEDLEY, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

Rangoon.

DR. P. MOTOPEE'S ROSE.

(The best Patent yet discovered, approved, and certified as an invaluable specific for the following Diseases by the well-known Physicians of the World.)

PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 Phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever year's standing will be sufficient.

The names of diseases it cures at once—

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Costiveness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Diarrhœa, Complete Loss of Manhood, Nervous Debility, Prostration caused by extreme overstrain and labour, all sorts of Mercurial Erruptions Billious Disorders, Obstructions or Irregularity of the system and any other diseases owing from the Bad Blood.

Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, 2 phials Rs. 8 and 3 phials Rs. 12, and the postage charges As. 12, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-4 respectively. Dozen Rs 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World.

☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above *free* as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it well be sent.

P. BURROWS, SOLE AGENT IN INDIA.
44, CHAMPATOLA LANE, CALCUT

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD STUDS.

The largest Selection in India of Gold Studs, Solitaires and Sleeve Links. In whole or half suites for dress or every-day wear.

Shirt Studs, Rs. 10, 15, and 20 per set. Sleeve Links. Rs. 25, 30, and 35. A complete set of Solitaires and Studs with one Diamond in the centre of each, Rs 62.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Annual Bonuses. *Economy of Management.*

LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF FUNDS IN PROPORTION TO RISKS.

The UNIVERSAL being the most economically managed Life Office in India can offer greater advantages to assurers than any other Company.

Fifty-two divisions of profits have been made and the average ANNUAL return in cash to Policy-Holders has been about Rs. 47 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium.

A Bonus policy in this society will be found to be more economical than an Assurance with any other Company.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem (a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„ (b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„ (c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS.
See the following :

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000, payable at age 50, or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-6
30	„ 14-1-3	„ 12-11-0	„ 22-10-1
35	„ 15-7-6	„ 14-4-4	„ 30-10-0
40	„ 17-5-11	„ 16-6-1	„ 46-12-40

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years; Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40, 45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—

1.—No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.
2.—Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.
3.—The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.
4.—80 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
5.—Claims are payable one month after proof of death.
6.—Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.

THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.

For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLE OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to

Messrs. BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
Agents.

99, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND
SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 .....£742,553
„ 1880 .....£333,078
„ 1885 .....£966,107
„ 1890 .....£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to } £4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS..£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875	£3,288,437	1885	£5,502,901
1880	£4,528,512	1890	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

NOTES, INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.

(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 „ „ „	5	0	12 „ „	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.

Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.

Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.

TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention .....Re. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention .....Rs. 2 0

PIANOFORTE TUNING.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure to announce the ADDITION of TWO PIANOFORTE TUNERS, brought direct from the Factories of the first European Pianoforte Builders, including Messrs. Julius Bluthner's, of Leipzig, with the object of meeting their increasing Piano business in India.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., have always been prepared to execute Piano tunings and repairs locally on the shortest possible notice, and at the lowest charges consistent with thorough good work; but the addition to their already efficient staff will now enable them to keep one of their BEST Tuners in Poona all through the coming season.

They undertake to renovate all Pianos, even with broken Iron Frames, Wrest Blocks, Sounding Boards—in fact, to repair anything in connection with a Pianoforte.

Tuning in and near the Fort .....from Rs. 5
Colaba, Cumballa and Malabar Hills, Byculla, Mazagon, Girgaum, &c. .....from Rs. 6

REPAIRS EXTRA.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR TUNING HALF-YEARLY AND YEARLY EVERY ALTERNATE MONTH.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3½	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE :
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED :
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 „ „
3 Months.....3 „ „

For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, ESQ., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, ESQ., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, ESQ., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co)
DAVID MACLEAN, ESQ., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
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BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

41, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE : MADRAS. BRANCH : RAWALPINDI
SUB-AGENCY : MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS. THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.

Security offered to Depositors.....Rs. 15,00,776
Working Capital .....„ 1,02,80,996

FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half-yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 1st January, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward he First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices :—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGH GLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.	as.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28	0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23	0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR	22	0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	23	0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESPECIALLY IMPORTED,
MESSRS. JULES MUMM & Co.'s
(BEST QUALITY)
EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE.

Per Dozen Quarts .....Rs.	56	0
Per two Dozen Pints ..... „	61	0
DRY.		
Per Dozen Quarts .....Rs.	39	0
Per two Dozen Pints ..... „	43	0

SOLE AGENTS :
CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
HENSHAW'S BUILDINGS,
CUSTOMS HOUSE ROAD.
SUB-AGENTS :
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FRANCIS LESLIE McAFEE, B.A.,
AUDITOR & PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL S. N. G'S.
It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,023½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	160,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	30
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53–
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	18
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share ..	—	—	—	—	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	255 / 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile ..	5,000	100	100	12	107
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no n
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation ..	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,000
Do. New Issue.	500	375	62½	67½	975
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	91
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills..	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	130
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 no n
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	10
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	26	32
Kurrachee Landing..	500	500	300	30	120
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	99
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	58xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ..	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan ..	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	17 pr.ct.	88
Port Canning Co.....	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co...	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld. ..	Ord. 1,00 / Pref. 1,00	100	100	5 pr.ct. / 10 pr.ct.	5 / 100
Do.					
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	900
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	92
Telephone Co..	9,200	25	2	Rs. 1	19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	$1,250	Yearly 75	1,100 c
Albert Ginning Co	1400	500	all		45)
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr.c.	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40	122½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	1500	200	200	10	110
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	217½
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	30
East India	350	1,000	1,000	15 dvd	1,425
English Press and Manfg ..	1400	250	..	130	175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
French	300	500	all	100	535
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	450	500	500	50	450x
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	50	137
Khansgaum	240	450	450	32½	475
Mahmudpura Cottonó, and P. Co., Ld ..	300	500	500	63	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	90
Mofussil Co ...	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
Munmar M ...	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	235
New Berar....	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	600
New Indian ..	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	112½
Prince of Wales	00	500	500		335
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon.....	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	230
Volkart ...	..	1,000	100	Rs. 100	915

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ..	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	450 x
Anglo-Indian..	1,340	100	100	5	184
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	385
Bombay Na tional Manfg. Co. Ld. ...	500	1,000	1,000	..	440 no n
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India..	1,000	500	500	40	1125
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1040
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	50. 10	pr.ct. 695
Colaba Land & Mill.....	4,000	700	700	12½	630
Coorla Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	420xd
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	440
Dhun Mills....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	960
Empress.	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	635
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	485d
Gordon Mills..	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	715
Hingunghat Mill.....	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs ..	1,500	500	500	25	65
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	900
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	400
Indian Manfg.	940	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	50	10 pr.ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205
Jewraz Baiod..	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	790xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co ..	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	182
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	705
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1035
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahadumree ..	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr.ct.	300no n
anockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1460xd
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	112
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,770
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills..	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	100	1,000	Nil.	16
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	690
Oriental.....	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1210
Queen Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650xd
Ripon Mills....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1180
Sassoon..	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	..	1220
Soonderdas.....	750	1,000	1,000	35	480
Southern India	1,000	500	500	N	100no n
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	285
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,300	250	250	12½	210
Star of India ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	335
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	485
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	620
Victoria Mills ..	520	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700xd
Wadia Mills ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	..	656

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	20-10
China Leaf	"	24-8 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	24-2 "
Do. do. new	"	24 "
Australia do.	"	24-4 "
Bombay do.	"	24-14
English Sovereigns	"	15-14
Do. Drazors.....	"	15-13-6
Bar Silver 17 Betterness.....	"	106-9
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11
Carolus Dollars	"	224 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	222 "
ve-Francs	"	308 "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Queen-Empress's Birthday Parade, 7 a.m.
Novelty Theatre, Alfred Dramatic Company, 3 p.m.
Gun Club Meeting, "Love Grove," Worlee, 4-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 22nd :—Formosa (s), from Antwerp. Yesterday :—Thibet (s), from China, &c. ; Worsley Hall (s), Liverpool ; and Oakland (s), Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Modesta (s), for Port Natal ; Germania (s), Hamburg ; and Chamois (s), Port Said.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The mails for the Persian Gulf will close at Karachi, at 8 a.m., on Thursday, the 26th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Formosa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Thursday, the 26th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Indra, Beeswing, and Barque Roma entered the dock on Sunday ; and the s. s. Larnaca and Akbar left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Kt. Commander, Annie Barrow, and Formosa entered the dock on Sunday ; and the s. s. Worsley Hall yesterday, and the s. s. Cheybassa and Asama left it on Saturday, and the s. s. Europa, Thisbe, and Ataka on Sunday.

"WOMEN IN ANCIENT PERSIA."—Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., will deliver the seventh lecture, under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, this evening.

THEFT OF VALUABLE ORNAMENTS.—Bhica Mahadoo, a young Hindoo, was yesterday placed before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, by Inspector Butterfield, and convicted of the charge of theft of ornaments, valued at Rs. 3,000, the property of his step-mother, for which offence, on admitting previous convictions, he received a sentence of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

PRESENTS TO THE HANDS OF THE BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—Mr. Dharamsey Purshotam, a partner in the firm of the agents of the above company, in honour of the thread ceremony of his grandson, Madhavdas, on Saturday last, made presents of caps and scarfs to male, and cholikbans to female hands of the mill, at Chinchpooglee, in the presence of a number of gentlemen and friends. Each hand, besides getting a cap or a cloth, had a packet of sweetmeats.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the Gokaldass Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Joaquin Continho, a Goanese cook, employed on board the s. s. Cathay. About five days ago, at midnight, the deceased jumped on the rail of the ship, intending to sit up, when he fell back on the wharf, sustaining injuries, which necessitated his removal to the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital, where he died on Sunday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ILLICIT SALE OF OPIUM.—Kuber Ruttanjee and Alibhoy Waljee, were yesterday prosecuted by Mr. Rustam Peetonji, Chief Inspector of Opium, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, on a charge of being in possession of a quantity of opium without a license. The composition seized was in the form of opium balls. The first offender pleaded guilty, and was fined Rs. 20. The second accused denied that opium existed in the composition, but on the Magistrate suggesting an examination of it by the Chemical Analyser, he admitted it was contained in it. His Worship imposed a penalty of Rs. 20.

PALI HILL CHAPEL, BANDORA.—The titular feast of our Lady of Mt. Calvary was celebrated on Sunday, at the above chapel. The weather being fair, there was a large gathering within the rather restricted limits of the church. A large *mandap* was raised, with words in the front "Ecce filius tuus ; Ecce mater tua." Precisely at 10 a.m. High Mass commenced. At the altar officiated Rev. Fr. E. Dias, the acolytes being Rev. Frs. S. Fonseca and P. A. Fonseca. After the gospel an elaborate and impressive sermon was preached by Rev. Fr. Almeida, who took for his text, "At the Cross, her station keeping, stood the mournful Mother weeping, close to Jesus to the last." St. Peter's Band played at the Mass in the usual capital style. At the conclusion of the Mass Mr. D. D'Mello was appointed president for the next year, after which *Te Deum* was sung, and the ceremonies terminated.

THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY.—As will be seen from an advertisement on another page, the Alfred Dramatic Company, taking the opportunity of the holiday of the Queen's Birthday, will perform this afternoon, at the Novelty Theatre, the emotional drama of *Bhoti Gool* or *Goolni Bhool*. This drama is adapted by Mr. Bamanji Nowroji Kabrajee, the well-known and popular Parsee writer, from "East Lynne," by Mrs. Henry Wood, and the actors who perform the parts of Lanjee, Khusro, Shirin, and Peshi sustain their parts exceedingly well throughout the play. Mr. Khatao and Gool are the heart and soul of the play, and they perform their parts in a very creditable manner. The company deserve the patronage of high-class theatre-going native public, and it is hoped that the house will be crowded this afternoon.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a girl, named Pooree, about 14 years of age, wife of Khabia, a tailor, living at Nagdevi. The deceased was married to her husband about five years ago. They lived on good terms. A few days ago the deceased told her husband that she had received a letter from her father, asking her to spend a few days at her country, and she asked her husband to allow her to go to see her parents, but the husband refused to do so. On Saturday she repeated the request to her husband, who persisted in his denial, saying that he had no money to defray the travelling expenses. The girl became despondent, and bought eight annas worth of opium, which she swallowed. She was found lying unconscious in her bed, and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she died on Sunday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

WELL PUNISHED.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Narayan Dinanath was charged by Inspector Nolan with the theft of Rs. 86 in cash and currency notes. Surremsif Jason, a grocer, deposed that the prisoner relieved him of the money by picking his pocket while he was following a procession, in Marwaree Bazaar. He felt the prisoner removing his money, when he turned round and seized him. A sharp scuffle resulted and, in making his escape, the offender threw the notes upon the ground. The cry of thief was taken up, and before he had gone many yards a police *ramosee* arrested him. The Magistrate convicted him of the offence and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for four months.—The same officer prosecuted Jairam Vishram for stealing an umbrella belonging to a telegraph peon, named Chandoo Dhunaji. The article was removed in the prisoner's absence, and subsequently pawned with a Marwaree. The property was recovered and identified. Prisoner is committed to jail for fourteen days.

SION FEAST.—On Sunday, the 22nd instant, Mr. Peter D'Souza, Bandora, celebrated the feast of Our Lady of Good Counsel. The church was beautifully decorated with flags and artificial flowers, and at the front door a pandal was erected. The High Mass commenced at about 10 o'clock. The St. Joseph's band played and sang Mozart's 12th Mass. That this infant society, chiefly composed of young men, should perform that grand Mass so well, promises to produce some good musicians for the future. An impressive sermon, in English and Mahrathi, was preached by Rev. Fr. Pereira, of the Mazagon Church, and was listened to with great attention. After Mass there was a procession which went round the church, the St. Joseph's band playing the hymn "Ave Maris Stella," arranged by Mr. Francis Conceicao, the bandmaster. The rendering of the new orchestral March Triumphant, a composition of Mr. P. Creado, brought the service to a close. Great credit is due to Mr. Joseph Albuquerque for his direction, and Messrs. Paul Dias and Peter Creado for rendering their part on the violins. After the Mass the president and the guests went under a mangoe tree, where refreshments were served.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Constable Sloane, placed Chhagan Toolsiram and Anoopram Hemraj, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and charged the first with having on the 16th inst., stolen five gold rings, valued at Rs. 150, belonging to his master, Ruttonjee Ghellabhoy, and the other with having received and disposed of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen or fradulently obtained. The first accused came out of the Sassoon Reformatory only on the 1st ultimo. A few days subsequently he was taken by the complainant in his service as a domestic servant. On the 16th inst. the complainant went to take his bath, leaving the accused in charge of the front room. The accused took the opportunity to steal the rings from his master's cupboard and absconded. He went to Anoopram and gave him a portion of the stolen property for disposal. Anoopram sold two rings for Rs. 25, and both the accused divided the proceeds between them. The complainant, on discovering the theft, reported the matter to the police, who, on enquiry, arrested the accused Anoopram, at a boarding-house at Grant Road, and recovered from him Rs. 19 in cash and one gold ring. Anoopram gave certain information to the police, in consequence of which the accused Chhagan was arrested. Chhagan admitted the theft, which, he said, he was put up to by Anoopram. The latter, in his defence, admitted that he received the stolen property, but he was then quite unaware that it was stolen property. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced each of them to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE third annual meeting of the Bombay East Indian Association, which was established at the Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, took place at Matunga, at the extensive bungalow of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., which was kindly placed at the disposal of the Association ; over 800 members of the community, including their families, attended.

At noon, Mr. L. M. Valladares, J. P., President of the Association, took the chair, and the proceedings began by the secretary reading the report for the year 1891, and giving a brief resume of the work done by the Association during the past five years. The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. D. J. De Monte, J. D. D. Almeida, J. P., S. J. De Abreo, A. F. X. De Mello, J. J. De Abreo, F. X. Piedade, E. Q. Coelho, Dr. A. Bocarro, and Mr. Joseph Bocarro. At the termination of these proceedings a lunch was provided. A programme of music was also gone through, furnished by the ladies and gentlemen of the community.

The report stated that the number of members on the roll of the Association was 838 and this figure rose to 1,044 which represented 926 members and 118 associates. It had been justly remarked by a leading and important Association in Bombay that the utility of a public body like an association was not to be estimated by the number of members alone, which was one important element of success, but by its utility as an influential exponent of the wants, requirements, and aspirations of the people whose interests it had to represent. It was satisfactory to note that both in reference to the number of members on its register and the tangible results attained, the Association had been eminently successful.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Albion, 2,372 tons, Captain J Race, cleared yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

The s s Germania 1,947 tons, Captain W Thomas, cleared yesterday for Humburg, with a general cargo.

The s s Chamois, 1,346 tons, Captain J H Rowlands, cleared yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's ss Bancoora, 2,170 tons, Captain W Britten, cleared yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo.

The P and O Co's s s Thibet, 2,622 tons, Captain L M Webmer, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain W R Wright, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The P and O Co's s s Formosa, 2,600 tons, Captain W J Wanks, arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst from Antwerp (23rd April) via London, with a general cargo.

The s s Oakland, 1,252 tons, Captain W S Moore, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

The barque Towry, 303 tons, Captain H J Jones, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Mauritius (5th April). The vessel is consigned to Messrs Visram Ebram and Co.

The Hall Line s s Worsley Hall, 2,172 tons, Captain J L Black, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (27th April), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-morrow for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Revd W F Smoots, Store-Sergt Hammand, wife and child, and 76 deck.

The s s Craighton, 1,325 tons, Captain D Pearson, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from New York (30th March), with a cargo of 34,500 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner Morrison and Co.

The ship Paul Revere, 1,655 tons, Captain Mellin, arrived in harbour on the 21st from New York (31st January), with a cargo of 63,000 cases kerosine oil and Mr Adams as passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ralli Brothers.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following telegram from the Port Officer, Rangoon, is dated 9th instant :—

Oyster Island new light will be exhibited on 10th instant.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Sultan	1775	Collins.....	A	V Ebrahim & Co
" Chamois	1347	Rolands	B	R Brothers
" King Arthur	1947	Fairweather	C	R Brothers.
" Hoseinee	993	Raffin	D	B and P S N Co.
" Rheinfels ..	1773	Weber.....	E	Glade & Co
" Tanjore	1402	Raffin	F	H Cassum & Co
" Viceroy	1589	Dalew	G	W & A Graham & Co
" Roma	1674	Storn	HJ	W & A Graham & Co.
" Indra	2333	Leslie	K	K Nixon & Co
" Manitoba ..	1386	Kuwright ..	L	J Mackintosh & Co
" Daventry ..	1575	Sewwright..	M	Bombay Co
" Germania ..	1948	Thomas	N	J Mackintosh & Co
" Albion	2372	Race	O	Ralli Brothers
" White Cross	1944	Taylor.....	P	T Morrison & Co.
" Terra	1778	Peterson ...	Q	J Mackintosh & Co
" S. Berkhud..	157..	Willlar s..	(20 tons crane.)	F Muir & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Neera	Nacola	Sherherd & Co
" Bheema.....	"	"
" Poonani.....	"	"
" Brahmani.....	"	"

ALONGSIDE.

S.S. Beeswing.....	1218....	Russell....	W & A Graham & Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colabai mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Formosa ..	2600	Wanks	1	P & O S N Co
" A. Barrow ..	2004	Lewis	2	B Craig & Co
" R Rubattino	3624	Merello	3	F Bozzoni
" Nizam	1615	Langbourne..	5	P & O S N Co
" Worsley Hall	2172	Black	6	E Bates & Co
" Imperator ..	2343	Bechtinger ..	7	J Jannl
" Kt. Commander	2371	Thomas.....	8	K Nixon & Co
" Ionia	3573	Boyle	10	K Nixon & Co
" Kirby Hall..	1688	Phillips	12	E Bates & Co
" Arab.....	2722	Newey	13	K Nixon & Co
" Bjorgvin....	1786	Reimers.....	15	Bombay Co
" Athalie	1673	Kaltenton....	16	K Nixon & Co.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Barque Roma..... 633.... Ewing ..... Turner Morrison & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Formosa (s).....	Wanks	Antwerp, April 23.
23	Thibet (s).....	Webmer	China, &c.
"	Worsley Hall (s)..	Black.....	Liverpool, April 27.
"	Oakland (s).....	Moore	Zanzibar, May 12.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Modesta (bq)	Simons	Port Natal.
"	Germania (s)	Thomas.....	Hamburg.
"	Chamois (s).....	Rowlands ..	Port Said.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Karagola, Tice, for Karachi, &c.
" Bancoora, Britten, for Karachi.
" Kohinur, Wright, for Calcutta, &c.
" Alboin, Race, for Hull.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Assam, for Aden.
" Formosa, for China, &c.
" Oakland, for Ghent.
" Morida, for Hull.
" Daventry, for Amsterdam.
" Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Bancoora, for Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
17	Kistna s	Foster	Rangoon.
18	Nerbudda s	Anderson..	Singapore, May 3.
	Mira s	Chandler	Liverpool, April 15.
	Albyn ship.....	Burnett.....	Cape Town, Jan 25.

DEPARTURES.

May 18.—Steamers Wennington Hall and Fultala ; and ship Falls of Afton.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
18	Putiala s	Rangoon.
19	Camorta s.....	Calcutta.
20	Secundra s	Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

18	Niobe s	Colombo.
	Kangra s	Rangoon.
19	Nawab s	Calcutta.
	Putiala s	Rangoon.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
10	Oriental s	Grier	Persian Gulf.
	Kilwa s.....	Forbes	Bombay.
12	Madura s	Jones.....	London.
	La Seyne s	Blanc	Bombay.
14	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay via C. Coast.
17	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
9	Rheinfels s	Weber	Bombay.
	City of Edinburg s.	Frame	Bombay.
11	Oriental s	Grier	Bombay via C. Coast.
	Werneth Hall s ...	Buck	Marseilles & Liverpool
	Harrington sp	McDougall ..	Point De Galle.
12	Rapurthala s.....	Livingstone..	Bombay.
	Kilwa s.....	Forbes	Persian Gulf.
	La Seyne s	Blanc	Aden.
14	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay via C. Coast.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Dalcgarth, Rowell. A McHinch & Co., for Antwerp
" Branksome Hall, Barnes, Sir Charles Forbes & Co., for Liverpool.
" Karagola, Tice, McIver, Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Arrivals. Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Departures. Date.	To
April					
2	Benwell Tower.....	Purse	Cardiff		
23	Pigeon H. M's	Gray	Perim		
May					
4	Sutherland	Proud	Alexandria..	14	Calcutta.
	Amunat Rahman (Barque)	Nakhoda ..	Alpai	10	Jeddah.
5	Terra	Petersen	Barry	11	Bombay
6	Assam	Brown	Bombay	16	Bombay.
8	Meyun	Wilson	Somali coast.	10	Somali Coast
10	R. Rubattino	Merello.....	Genoa	11	Bombay.
	Cathay	Symons.....	London	10	Bombay.
	Clan Grant..	Darley	Calcutta		London.
	Naples	Harrison	Bombay		Jeddah.
	Craigton	Pearson	New York ..	13	Bombay.
11	Palestina	DeNigri	Mussowa ...	12	Mussowa.
	Dom pedro				
	Balduino ..	Cruciani	Bombay	11	Genoa.
	Cascapedia..	Quiller	Batoum		Colombo.
	Isle de Mindanao	Galiana.....	Liverpool ...		Manilla.
	Woodcock ..	Craig	Hodeida	13	Hodeida.
12	Hubbuck	Brodie	Australia....	12	London.
	Toma	Peters	Somali coast.	13	Somali coast,
	Manora	Burkitt.....	London	12	Calcutta
	Skuld	Rafen	Newcastle ..	15	Persian Gulf.
	Polynesian ..	Bouland	Marseilles ..	12	Australia.
	Rome	Daniell	London.		London.
	Caledonain ..	Flonday	Marseilles ..	13	China
13	Hispania	Abrey	Bombay		London.
	Malange	De Silva	Zanzibar		Lisboa
	Hodeidah....	H. Mahomed	RedSea Ports	16	Suez.
	Boseinee	Raffin	Jeddah	13	Bombay
	Imperator ..	Bechtinger ..	Trieste		Bombay
14	Mayo I. G. ..	Fenny	Bombay		
	Elan Maenell	Schulfield....	Bombay	14	Marseilles.
15	Sumbawa ..	Souman	Flissigen		
	Merkara	Bergemann..	Calcutta ..		
	Meyun	Wilson	Somali coast .		

Aden, 15th May 1892.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 10TH TO 16TH MAY.)

EXPORTS.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—10 bales cotton, 473 cwts wheat, 2,103 corges skins, 435 cwts cotton unpressed, and 306 cwts wool unpressed.
Hoseinee s, (Bombay)—311 bales wool, 2,641 cwts jowaree, 403 cwts rice, and 220 cwts cotton unpressed.
Karagola s, (Bombay)—6 cwts rapeseed including jamba and seeta, 102 cwts wheat, 907 corges skins, 170 cwts cotton unpressed, and 519 cwts wool unpressed.
Java s, (Bombay)

SHAPOOR N. BHEDWAR,

PHOTOGRAPHER TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

H. R. H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN AND FAMILY

AWARDED 14 MEDALS,

Including 2 Championship Gold Medals and Several Diplomas.

HOURS OF BUSINESS :

8-30 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

STUDIO OPEN EVERY DAY,

SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL,

BOMBAY.

STEEL BOILERS,

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPES

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

AFTERNOON TEA SERVICES.—In Best TRIPLE Silver Plate, consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl and Cream Ewer, Rs. 40 and 45. Breakfast Sets with Coffee Pot in addition, Rs. 45 and 60. Breakfast Cruet frames of same quality, from Rs. 13.—MARCKS AND Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PUMPS.—OUR SEASON'S STOCK just arrived, Rs. 11 Cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAI-RAH to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

CADBURY'S COCOA in fancy packets sufficient to make 2 Cups of Cocoa. Each Anna 1. Per doz. An as 10.—PEARSE & Co., Bombay.

RECEIVED German Concertinas of the best manufacture only, expressly manufactured to our order to suit the Indian climate, from Rs. 6, 8, 10 to Rs. 20.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, etc., skilfully REPAIRED at Reasonable Rates.—C. A. CUTRISS & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, Fort.

DAILY GROUND COFFEE.—Mokha Coffee, Re. 1-4; Ceylon Coffee, Re. 1-2; and Indian Coffee, Re. 1 per lb. These Coffees are guaranteed pure and unadulterated and being roasted and ground in closed Cylinders the fine aroma is preserved.—DANTRA and Co., 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—A Comfortable House, suitable for one or two Bachelors, in the vicinity of the Byculla Club.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

FALCON BRAND Varnishes, White Lead, White Zinc, Paints and Colors of all sorts—direct from the Manufacturers, WILKINSON HEYWOOD AND CLARK, Bombay Depot, Jaha Mahal, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FALCON OXIDISED ENAMEL in all colors for Baths, Wicker-work, Bird-cages, Tables, Chairs, Ironwork Brackets, Bicycles, &c. The best yet offered to the public.—KEMP and Co., Limited, Bombay. Tint cards on application.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA, will RE-OPEN, on TUESDAY, 7th June. The punctual return of Boarders in requested.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English, and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

ONE OF THE GREATEST OF MISERIES IN LIFE is having bad servants. Oh! do try PAT O'CONNELL & Co., and be relieved. Efficiency and success guaranteed. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

18, Nothingham Place, York Gate, Regents' Park, N. W.—Visitors to London will find elegant accommodation, with First Class Board, at the above address. The house is situated in a most central position, being only two minutes' walk from Baker Street Station and within easy access to all Theatres. Highly recommended For Terms, &c., apply to Miss FURRELL, 18, Nottingham Place.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India:—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water-Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq. Chief Guard, S.M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c. at Re. 1.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

REVISED PRICES of Ærated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Ærated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

TO SMOKERS.—Try once Pistis and Pelekano's Real Egyptian Cigarettes and Turkish Tobacco. Warranted fresh. Supply by every Mail.—PISTIS and PELEKANOS, below Sassoon's Mechanic's Institute, Fort, Bombay.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG, AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP, Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS, formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

JUST RECEIVED,—PHOTOGRAPHS of the TYPES of the BRITISH ARMY and NAVY. Sizes 10 by 12 by 6 by 4. To be had at O'NEAL & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

REPAIRS TO CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., complicated or plain, executed promptly and carefully; holding numerous high TESTIMONIALS.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

DR. ARDESIR DORABJEE,

DENTAL SURGEON,

8, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

NEXT TO ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.

All agency business undertaken.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed, or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,

SOLE AGENT,

85, Beebee Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived. Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપટુલા શેકાઆદમની & Co.,

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co., Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in Pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 23.

In addition to the telegrams noticed in our report, under Saturday evening's date, others are to hand of the same day with the following further advices:—Consols in London were ¼ per cent. lower, at 97½; and Indian Sterling Loan declined to the same extent, say to 108¾; but the market rates of discount were ¼ per cent. lower, both on short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at ¾ and 1¼ per cent., respectively. About £175,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England on Saturday. Following the further advance of 1-16d. in the price of Bar Silver, Rupee Securities advanced ¼ per cent. in Fours, and ⅛ in 4½ per cents., at £70½ for the former, and £67¼ for the latter. The Indian Council allotted 4 lakhs of extra Bills on Bombay, at 1s. 3 7-16 to 15-32d., and a lakh on Calcutta at the higher rate, which is an advance of 1-32d. on that previously obtained; and the Exchange Banks put up their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, by 1-16d., making it 1s. 3½d. Paris quotations were unchanged. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York was 8,750,000 bales, compared with 8,710,000 bales visible at the close of the previous week.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	17,47,314
" " Branches	Dec.	"	14,625
Other Deposits	"	"	36,17,313
Government Securities	"	"	19,800
Loans "	Inc.	"	3,16,974
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	6,36,352
Cash with other Banks	"	"	5,775
Cash and Currency Notes	"	"	14,54,695

Following the reduction of the Presidency Bank's rates by one per cent. on Thursday, the Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon discloses a decrease in the Bank's Cash Balance of over 14¼ lakhs, making the Balance stand at some 207¼ lakhs. The actual increase in the trade demand since the close of the week previous to that covered by the present Return, is however, close upon 33 lakhs, large withdrawals of Private Deposits and some accession to Loans, having been counterbalanced to the extent of 6¼ lakhs only by a decrease in Bills Discounted, the rest of the difference between the amount of decrease in trade requirements and the actual falling off in the Cash Balance being chiefly due to considerable additions to Government Deposits at the Banks' head office.

COTTON has been taken to a moderate extent to-day in a steady market, with prices of Bengals Re. 1 per candy higher, but others unchanged. Exporters have brought 1,900 bales, consisting of 500 Barsee, at Rs. 178; 350 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 171; 250 Dharwar, at Rs. 180; 200 each of Mulkapore, at Rs. 177; Oomrawattee, at Rs. 165; Bengals, at Rs. 163-65, and Wadwan, at Rs. 166½; and 50 Amreli, at Rs. 162½ per candy; while the Mills have taken 1,050 bales, made up of 200 each of Barsee, at Rs. 182; and Nugger, at Rs. 175; 100 Joria, at Rs. 160; and 50 each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 171; Veerumgaum, at Rs. 168½; and Amreli Ginned, at Rs. 169½ per candy. They have also taken 400 bales of old Nugger, at Rs. 161.

WHEAT has been firm, with a large export business passing. *Delhi* has advanced half-an-anna per cwt., other kinds being unchanged. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-2-3	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	5-1-3	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	5-2-6	"
Red Delhi	"	4-10-6	"

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent only for export; but the tone of the market keeps steady, and prices are quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,924	bales
Wheat	93,859	cwts.
Linseed	24,975	"
Rapeseed	9,825	"
Gingelly	665	"
Poppyseed	1,560	"
Groundnuts	1,189	"
Castorseed	5,111	"

FREIGHTS are a shade steadier. Business has been done for Liverpool, for early June shipment, at 15s. per ton for Wheat.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 19-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and 1s. 3 7-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and, no Bills coming out, the rate was reduced to 1s. 3 9-16d., at which a moderate amount was placed; while a slight enquiry for Telegraphic, at 1s. 3 7-16d. springing up, this rate also receded 1-32d. to 1s. 3 13-32d. Later on, 1s. 3 17-32d. was offered for June delivery of Credits, and could probably have been obtained for ready Bills; and the market closed quiet as follows, not to re-open till Wednesday, owing to the Queen's birthday holiday falling to-morrow, the Credit rate being 1-32d., or ¼ centime, lower for June delivery than for ready.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 3 13-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 13-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 15-32d. "
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3 9-16d. "
Francs do.	1·63.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day, at a decline of 1-16 per cent. from Saturday's final rates, Fours being now quoted at 109¼ for cash, 109 for the 3rd instant, and 108 13-16 for the June account, at which the market left off this evening not to open till Wednesday. 105 is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—There is still very little doing in this market, we note a decline of Rs. 75 in Apollo Press shares; and of Rs. 5 in Munmar. Jewraz Balloo Cotton Mill shares have advanced Rs. 40; Queen, Rs. 5; and Anglo-Indian and Leopold, Rs. 5 each; while Colaba Land and Mill, and Lukmidas have declined Rs. 5 each; but these are the only changes shown by our quotations this evening.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 21st May, as compared with the statement of the 14th May 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	May 14. Rs.	May 21. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,50,000	34,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	55,75,384	73,22,698
Do. do. at Branches	46,36,713	46,22,088
Other Deposits	3,68,90,489	3,32,73,176
Post Bills	3,913	3,301
Cash Credits, undrawn	31,08,116	33,85,624
Rs.	6,36,64,615	6,20,56,887
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,24,81,562	1,24,61,762
Cash Credits on do. do.	86,36,383	87,49,097
Loans do. do.	63,55,795	72,72,769
Current Accounts overdrawn	3,567	2,976
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,26,86,912	1,20,50,569
Stamps, &c.	21,336	22,837
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,452		
Applied in reduction " 2,85,000	3,92,452	3,92,452
Bullion	1,95,304	3,51,109
Cash Balances with other banks.	1,22,284	1,16,909
Cash and Currency Notes	2,21,55,520	2,07,30,523
Rs.	6,36,64,615	6,20,56,887

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 14th May, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	14,00,000	7	0
Public Deposits at Head Office, Rs. 17,00,192-8-6			
Public Deposits at Branches " 35,01,29-8-6	52,01,488	10	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	253,94,695	10	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,66,704	4	8
Sundries	4,73,095	6	9
Total Rs.	379,35,984	0	5
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	37,01,388	3	2
Other authorised Investments	11,42,559	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	98,55,712	13	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	22,00,196	2	8
Bills discounted and purchased	67,56,367	13	3
Balances with other Banks	16,27,441	6	8
Bullion	7,869	1	7
Dead Stock	3,06,446	1	7
Stamps	13,912	14	11
Sundries	23,092	0	3
	256,34,988	7	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	123,00,997	8	6
Total Rs.	379,35,984	0	5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

POTTINGER—May 22, at Poona, the wife of Lieut. Eldred Pottinger, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TATE—CORY—May 11, at Karachi, John Tate, Agent, the Punjab Banking Co., to Isabel Edith, eldest daughter of Colonel A. Cory.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ROSE—May 7, at Murree, the wife of Captain C S Rose, Royal Engineers, of a son.

DEATHS.

GOSS—May 8, at Khanpur, suddenly, of cholera, Fred C Goss, aged 24 years.

MILLER—May 14, at Ajmere, William Elliott Morgan Miller, Head-Master of the R M Railway Day and Technical Schools, Ajmere, suddenly at his residence, The School House, aged 40 years and 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1892.

THE Government of India has treated the first general recommendation of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, *viz.*, that the pensions of Uncovenanted Civil Servants resident in the United Kingdom should be readjusted, with an indifference that is surprising and which cannot be approved of. But it is not in the matter of pensions only that the Indian Government has practically ignored the recommendations of the Select Committee. The second general recommendation of that Committee was that in future there should be as nearly as possible a uniform scheme which should explicitly state the terms of pension and furlough, in order to remove the grievances due to the ambiguity in which the terms of service have from time to time been stated—and in relation to this question they passed the following specific resolution:—That no disinction in the furlough and pension rules should be made between Europeans and Natives of India, and that some period of furlough should in all cases count as service for pension. With regard to the foregoing, the Government of India has ordered that one year's leave with allowances in fifteen years' service, and two years' in twenty-five years' service, should count as service for pension, if taken out of India. A concession is now granted, which is valuable as far as it goes, but it may be noted that it is the smallest that could have been made, and is considerably below the amount of furlough allowed to count as service admissible already to certain classes of officers. It may be reasonably asserted that the amount of furlough which should be allowed to count as service should not be less than that which, in ordinary circumstances, a European officer requires for the maintenance of his health. Under the more favorable leave rules an officer of the European services is entitled to six years' furlough; therefore, it cannot be considered that four years, at least, is more than what is necessary for the maintenance of health and the conservation of energy. Further, it has been strenuously urged by the services that the compulsory term of service should be reduced from thirty to twenty-five years, including two years spent on furlough. It is contended that the term of twenty-eight years' active service still required under the recent concession is far too long, and this fact was admitted by the Financial Secretary to the India Office in his evidence before the Select Committee. The demand that a larger amount of furlough should be allowed to count as service, and the demand that the length of compulsory service should be shortened, have the same object, and it is essential that by one method or the other the term of compulsory service in India should be reduced. In their second general recommendation the Special Committee practically condemn the ambiguity in which the terms of service have from time to time been stated, and recommend the adoption, as far as possible, of a uniform scheme which shall explicitly describe the terms of pension and furlough. In making this recommendation they further, in their third specific resolution, recommend that no distinction in pension and furlough rules should be made between Europeans and Natives of India. Concisely their recommendation is that the rules should be clear and explicit, and as far as possible uniform. To this the Government of India enters a *non possumus*. They propose to meet the requirement as to the rules being clear and explicit, not by any alteration, but by the issue of a pamphlet containing the more important regulations in a condensed form. This intention is supported on the ground that the regulations cannot be materially abbreviated or simplified without risk of causing ambiguity and further uncertainty. The inconsistency between this position and the decision of the Select Committee is manifest. The abbreviation or simplification of the present regulations is not required. The regulations themselves require to be recast and produced in a new and uniform shape. The Government of India further makes no attempt to prepare a uniform set of pension and furlough rules applicable to Europeans and Natives of India alike. It may readily be admitted that there are difficulties in the way of preparing a single uniform scheme applicable to all classes of officers; yet it cannot be said that they are insurmountable. In the meantime there is the fact that the very widest differences exist as regards furlough and pension and even salary, between officers doing precisely the same work in the same department. It was understood and hoped that the effect of the Select Committee's report would be to remove at any rate the most glaring of these anomalies; but no sign has been made by the Government of India that anything will be done in this direction. It would not be giving too wide or too liberal an interpretation to the recommendations of the Committee to suppose that their intention was to suggest that by a liberal exercise of its discretion the Indian Government should sweep away the mass of invidious distinctions, between officers of the same service, which are the cause of the great bulk and the complexity of the code of rules called the Civil Service Regulations. This code may be fitly described as a vast ill-digested accretion of case-law, formed as it is out of decisions on particular cases; the fundamental conception of such precedents being the restriction to particular classes or persons of special privileges which they had succeeded in gaining, either through special circumstances of appointment, or through pressure which the Government had, at one time or another, felt itself unable to resist. It is the gradual growth of privileges on the one hand, and of enforced exceptions on the other, that has given rise to the multiplicity and complexity of rules for which the Select Committee recommended uniformity; and it is the differences thus resulting to officers discharging the same duties that the Civil Service Association has been endeavouring to get done away with. The Select Committee having recommended that no distinction in the furlough and pension rules should be made between Europeans and Natives of India, it would follow, *a fortiori*, that there should be none between Europeans and Europeans. But no attempt has been made, in the orders of the 4th December, 1891, to remove any of the anomalies complained of; the Government of India supports the complexity of the rules, maintains its necessity, and declines to alter it. In the face of the Committee's recommendations it adopts the motto of "*J'y suis, j'y reste.*"

A FEW months ago there seemed reason to hope, notwithstanding temporary aberration from sound policy on the part of the Government of India, that the question of the linking up of the metre gauge railways in the North-West would be settled by now. We gather from General Trevor's speech at the meeting of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway Company in London last month that the question has yet to be settled. The Secretary of State, General Trevor said, had for more than a year been urged to remove the blocks to traffic caused by the existing breaks of gauge, but all efforts had thus far failed to elicit a decision. The *Pioneer* the other day gave reason to hope that a resolution would shortly be come to, and that it would be favourable. The Secretary of State is known to approve of the proposal, and so were more than one of the Public Works Committee of the Secretary of State's Council; while the Public Works Minister is believed to take the same view of it as all sensible men, without prejudice against or preferences for any gauge as a gauge, have taken from the beginning. And now, the *Pioneer* tells us, the East Indian Railway, which under the guidance of General Richard Strachey, of all men in the world, began by relentlessly opposing the scheme as an invasion of territory consecrated to its own exclusive interest, has withdrawn all opposition. We need not attach much importance to the statement that the East Indian Board have waived their objection in the hope that they will thereby smooth the way for a project of their own for an extension from Agra to Delhi. That is an enterprise for which there is much to be said, both from the point of view of East Indian interests and of Indian Midland interests, and our readers are not altogether unaware of the considerations which would be urged in its favour if the case for it were stated on behalf of the latter Company. But other interests, certainly not less powerful, would have to be considered, and the arguments for the prolongation to Delhi of the Godhra Rutlam line would claim a hearing before any new route to Delhi were sanctioned. The much more modest scheme that was advocated by General Trevor the other day meanwhile holds the field, and the oftener the case is stated the more difficult it is to understand why it should have been necessary to do more than formally lay the facts before Government and the Secretary of State, and ask for a decision upon them. Calcutta opposition, which was never well informed, and which seemed rather to be an echo of East Indian obstinacy than an expression of reasoned and spontaneous disapproval, may be expected now to disappear. It is, by this time, understood that the completion of the metre gauge system would rob no line of any through traffic to which it is entitled, and that it is mainly in the free development of provincial traffic that the completed system will serve the public. This, of course, shows how preposterous is the idea—high though the quarters may be in which it has been entertained—that if the gaps in Oudh and the North-West Provinces are closed up this will lead to an outcry for the continuation of the metre gauge from Sabarmati to Bombay. Short views of life and policy are on the whole sufficient for most of us, and we gain nothing by looking ahead towards what are usually most illogically called logical conclusions. The case stated on its merits is a strong one, and Lord Cross is not asked to pronounce upon any other. General Trevor's suppositious illustration from the Great Western Railway should make the merits of the case clear enough to people at home. "Suppose," he said, "the Great Western Railway afforded the only route between South Wales and London, and that all the railways in South Wales were on the 4 feet 8½ inches gauge, while the Great Western had only a 7 feet gauge between the Severn and Swindon. This would force all the South Wales traffic to be transferred and retransferred to other vehicles at the Severn and Swindon, thus causing waste of money and detention of passengers and goods at both places. I leave it to you, gentlemen, to decide how long the British public would stand such an arrangement, especially if the only reasons urged in its favour were that the break tended to confine the South Wales export trade to Liverpool and benefited the railways leading to that port." The British public, of course, would not stand the continuance of such an arrangement for a year, and as the Great Western Railway—the line chosen for the purposes of the illustration—has itself been for years demonstrating the easy practicability of working a line with an inner third rail for rolling stock of a narrow gauge, the illustration is all the more apposite. But we believe that the authorities of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, which shuts off access between the Rohilkhand and Kumaon, the Bengal and North-Western, and the Rajputana systems, have never denied that metre-gauge trains might easily be run over their line, while the East Indian Railway, in the days when they were opposing the scheme, expressly admitted its practicability. However, the question is once more about to come before the Secretary of State's Council, and we shall be much surprised if a satisfactory treatment of it be long delayed.

AN Indian Medical Staff Corps officer has addressed an open letter to Lieutenant-General Brackenbury, R.A., Military Member of the Viceroy's Council, which he entitles "The crying want in Indian Army hospitals." He advocates the establishment of a corps of military orderlies, lamenting the present very unsatisfactory arrangements for nursing the sick soldier in India. Debarred by the regulations from addressing the Military Member directly upon the subject, the correspondent is driven to the course he has adopted; and that it was worth while adopting tactics of this kind will be recognised when it is remembered that General Brackenbury's labours among the sick and wounded earned for him the French Legion of Honour, the Bavarian Order of St. Michael, and the Prussian Iron Cross. During the Franco-German War he was attached by the Government to the British National Red Cross Society, and during this service, perhaps, more than in the various expeditions in which he has taken part, he had opportunities of judging of the necessity for soldier nurses and their value. What the Indian medical officer considers the crying want is "a corps of trained European or Eurasian orderlies to nurse the soldier in severe illness." As he acknowledges, there is a corps in India called the Army Hospital Native Corps; but he will not accord it any higher praise than serves to condemn it. A corps "made up of underfed, underpaid, undrilled, and undisciplined native waifs and strays," he calls it, able only to do the fatigue work needed in Indian hospitals. Nursing Sisters, who are attached to large station hospitals, are over-worked, having to do executive work as well as carrying out the petty details which might safely be entrusted to European or Eurasian orderlies. No matter how many Sisters there may be they cannot work at the front, nor in epidemics of cholera. It is for emergencies such as this as well as general duty that he would have a corps of trained orderlies formed. He does not ask that the corps shall consist of Europeans, though he would prefer it should be similar to the corps formerly known in England as the Army Hospital, and now as the Medical Staff Corps. He would be contented with a corps of intelligent Eurasians who might be offered inducements in the way of rank, pay, and promotion similar to that of the British Corps, and altogether he lays down a plan which appears to be easily workable. His picture of the soldier's life in hospital is painful to a degree; and though it may, perhaps, be imagined, he has painted it in too brilliant colours. Of course, medical officers are the best judges both as to the defects of the existing system and of the means to remedy it. The officer in question makes much of the difference between the treatment of a soldier prisoner and a soldier patient, the former watched over by a paid detached private soldier warder; the latter attended by ordinary soldiers taken by chance from the sick man's company, ignorant of the work, and returned to duty after the recovery or death of the patient. The tendency, therefore, in serious cases is to concentrate them under the Sisters, that is to say, he remarks, that for purpose of good nursing numbers of typhoid and serious cases are crowded into the Sisters' ward, and a perpetual stream of such men are being sent with hardly a break into the same rooms until the places become saturated with a typhoid atmosphere. What wonder then that he declares the advantages of the Sisters' nursing to be handicapped by the fatal system of concentration of fevers going on in the hospitals? What occasion for astonishment that the sick ask not to be sent into the Sisters' ward? It is in the power of General Brackenbury at least to have the conditions of hospital nursing enquired into; and he cannot but be struck with the moderate proposals which are formulated by the Indian Medical Officer who addresses him in this irregular way.

IF the attitude of the *Times* and the *Standard* in regard to currency questions astonishes people in India, let them remember that, in the words of the late Professor Freeman, there is no mind so narrow and parochial as the mind of the average Londoner. The City Editor of the "Organ of the City" takes the City view, and any more narrow and incomplete view of a complex, many-sided question cannot well be imagined. Both these papers have boycotted the recent currency discussions in the City and in Manchester, the *Times* having no more to say on the matter than that it is a grotesque suggestion that the currency arrangements of the United Kingdom are to be radically altered because silver has fallen in value; while the *Standard* dismisses a meeting of five hundred bankers and men of business with a contemptuous little six line paragraph, in which it confesses that it sees no difference between a fixed ratio of value for silver and gold and a fixed ratio of value for molasses and soft soap. If the *Standard* is as blind as its City Editor represents it to be we need not wonder at its inability to get beyond the position it has always laid down in regard to this matter—namely, that as the commercial prosperity of England has been built up upon a gold basis, and this same gold basis has made London the great banking centre of the world, "monometallism for ever!" must be the cry of every Englishman. Now the monometallists talk of the "grotesque idea" to which Manchester has just proclaimed its adherence, and which has been endorsed in the City itself by at least as influential and intelligent an assembly as any that could be got together to declare that the world is profiting by the degradation of silver. But could anything be more grot

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LOSS OF A BRAZILIAN WARSHIP.

LONDON, MAY 23.

Advices from Rio state that the double-turreted Brazilian warship Solimoes has been totally lost at the entrance of the River Plate. One hundred-and-twenty-five of the crew were drowned, and only five saved.

HONORS FOR THE KHEDIVE.

Her Majesty the Queen has conferred the Order of the Grand Cross of the Bath on the Khedive.

EXECUTION OF DEEMING.

The convict Deeming was duly executed at Melbourne, this morning.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN WEST AFRICA.

The *Times* publishes a despatch from Lagos stating that a severe engagement has taken place between the force under Colonel Scott and the Jebus Army, in which the latter were defeated with a loss of four hundred in killed, in addition to which the British captured the King.

The British lost several in killed, whilst Captain Owen, Captain Hardinge, Lieutenant Laurie, and thirty men were wounded.

CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

OTTAWA, MAY 22.

The dispute between Canada and Newfoundland has been settled and full reciprocity restored.

A COTTON FIRE IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, MAY 22.

Several cotton Shoonas have been destroyed by fire, at Miniet-el-Bassal, in Egypt. The damage is estimated at upwards of one hundred thousand pounds.

BURMA INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 23.

The office of the Burma Intelligence Department has been transferred from Rangoon to Mandalay.

DEATH OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF ULWAR.

His Highness the Maharaja of Ulwar died at Naini Tal, suddenly, on Sunday night.

Colonel Fraser, the Political Agent, who was with his Highness, left Naini Tal, on Monday, for Ulwar.

IN MEMORY OF THE SADON DEFENCE.

Two block houses at either end of the bridge over the Jhelum, at Chaknizam, are to the constructed shortly in commemoration of the defence of Sadon.

FORT HARRISON.

The post on the Burma-Chinese frontier held by Lieutenant Harrison will in future be known as Fort Harrison.

INSPECTOR OF ARMY SIGNALLING.

Captain Birch, Cheshire Regiment, has been appointed Inspector of Army Signalling, Madras and Bombay Presidencies, *vice* Major Penton resigned.

A SHIP ON FIRE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 23.

The barque Adolf (Captain Peterson), chartered by Messrs. Pierce, Leslie and Co., was found to be on fire this morning on the Cochin Roads. She was run aground at Narkal, where the vessel is in flames, and is expected to be totally destroyed. No lives have been lost. The cargo consisted mostly of oil.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 21.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia, left here for Bombay this evening.

SUEZ, MAY 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Merkara left here this morning.

HONGKONG, MAY 23.

The s.s. Robilla arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The s.s. Venetia (extra) arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 22.

The s.s. Cathay arrived here at noon to-day.

PENANG, MAY 23.

The s.s. Lombardy (extra) left here this afternoon.

The Italian steamer Bormida left Penang, for Bombay, on the 21st instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3⅜.
2½ per cent. Consols	97¼
3 per cent. Rentes	97½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70½
4½ per cent. „	67½
Bar Silver	40⅝

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS

MAY 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Bilagowestchenuk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonon temporarily prohibited.

Moulmein route to Siam right.

The Bangkok-Saigon line interrupted.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 8 a.m. on Thursday the 26th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 23rd May, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	..	..
Teheran	23	12	54 p.m.	..	29
Suez	23	2	55 p.m.	..	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 23rd May, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	9	..	1
„ Kurrachee	..	17	..	1
„ Madras	..	30	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MAY 22.

10 p.m.	84·9

MONDAY, MAY 23.

6 a.m.	83·9
10 a.m.	88·9
2 p.m.	90·6
4 p.m.	90·2

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 6.

"THE GUINEAS" AND THE DERBY.

AND so the first of the classic races of the season of 1892 has been decided. Many people look upon the Two Thousand Guineas as affording a key to the solution of the Derby puzzle, but in this, I think, they are mistaken, although thrice during the last six years have the winners of "The Guineas" carried off the blue ribbon of the turf. Still a little examination will speedily convince any one that the victor over the Rowley mile course does not always run well over the Epsom gradients. Since 1860, Macaroni, Gladiateur, Lord Lyon, Pretender, Shotover, Ormonde, Ayrshire, and Common are the only horses that have been successful in both races, so that you see one cannot really be too careful in dealing with turf topics. The Wizard, Marquis, General Peel, Gang Forward, Peregrine, and Paradox won The Guineas and finished second for the Derby. Diophantus, Vauban, Atlantic, and Galliard won the Newmarket event and were third in the Derby, so that during the last thirty-two years, eighteen winners of the Two Thousand Guineas have been placed in the Derby.

THE POISONING OF ORME.

In my last letter I referred at considerable length to the "breakdown" of Orme. It has since transpired that Orme did not break down. The horse was, his noble owner declares, "got at," and if the scoundrel, who tried to poison Orme, could be got at he ought to be punished with the utmost rigor of the law. It is a turf scandal which will be long remembered. I understand that Mr. George Lewis, the famous London solicitor, has the matter in hand, and if the villanous miscreants concerned in this dastardly business can be detected, Mr. Lewis is the man to unmask them. A reward of £1,000 has been offered by the Duke of Westminster for information leading to the detection of the person or persons implicated. I have no doubt whatever that Orme was poisoned. He was found with his tongue, two or three times its ordinary size, hanging out of his mouth, and in the corners some poison which had not been swallowed was discovered. It is stated that Orme nearly died, and that he was only kept alive by injections of milk and eggs. However, he is now out and about again. As I said last week, a curious kind of fatality seems to hang over the winter favourite for the Derby. Since 1780, only forty actual favorites have won the Derby, and it has generally been the fate of horses on whom odds have been laid to run second. Ormonde, however, was a conspicuous exception to this rule. By the way, I see that Senor Salvador Juan Bocau, the owner of Ormonde, purposes to send Facundo, the son of the unbeaten Ormonde and Philosophy (the latter being a mare that used to belong to Mr. Robert Peck), to Kingsclere, to be trained by John Porter. From the Brazils to the downs of Hampshire is a far cry, but I expect that Senor Bocau intends to sell the colt if he turns out well. Breeding is such a lottery, and you never can tell whether a horse possesses much merit until he has been tried on a race-course.

A RACING JUDGE—MR. J. F. CLARK.

Although Judge Clark was not in the box on Wednesday, for his son-in-law, Mr. Charles E. Robinson, is now the judge to the Jockey Club, I have no doubt that many sportsmen have had a chat with Mr. Clark during the week and heard his remarks on many races for the Two Thousand Guineas. John Hilton was the first professional judge to the Jockey Club, and he was nominated to his post in 1770. Prior to that date it was customary for the stewards of the Club to judge all races and matches at Newmarket. Mr. John Francis Clark was the judge from 1806, and although he resigned in favour of his son in 1822, the office has been in the family ever since. From 1822 until the middle of 1852 Judge Clark II. was the man in the box. He in turn was succeeded by his son, Judge Clark III. Mr. John Francis Clark sat in the "seat of Rhadamanthus," as the late Earl of Strafford used to say, for thirty-six and-a-half years, and then gave way in favour of his son-in-law. It is with pride that Mr. Clark III. tells you that he has never made a bet in his life. Mr. Clark's first Two Thousand Guineas and Derby were those won by the late Mr. Bowes's West Australian, who, it is said, was once the victim of a plot like Orme has been.

GIVING THE RACE TO THE WRONG HORSE.

The judge of the Jockey Club has not always had such a proud position as he holds to-day, and once upon a time, he had little official status outside Newmarket. The *Sporting Magazine* of November, 1842, contains the following paragraph:—"The sphere of action of Mr. John Clark, the Newmarket judge, has been greatly enlarged. It now comprehends Newmarket, Epsom, Ascot, Goodwood, Doncaster, Liverpool, Egham, Brighton, the county of Gloucester, Bath, Chelmsford, Southampton, &c. In making this circuit during the past season he travelled 2,735 miles and decided 310 races, besides extra heats, making in all 394." At meetings like these, when amateur judges decided the race, many grave mistakes were made. Here is an instance. At Goodwood, in 1824, Mr. Charles Greville, one of the stewards, acted as judge, and gave the Goodwood Stakes to Lord Verulam's Vitellina, although the Duke of Richmond's Dandizette won very easily. The judge's box was elevated. Vitellina and The Ghost finished close to each other under the stand enclosure, and Mr. Greville had his eyes on this pair. He did not see Dandizette, which was right beneath his box and won by six or seven lengths. Lord Verulam was perfectly fair over the matter, and desired the Duke of Richmond to accept the stakes, but his Grace replied:—"You say that I won the race, but what says the judge?" Well, the judge placed Vitellina first and Dandizette second. Such incidents as these prove the necessity for a professional man.

A WAY OF PROMOTING SPORT.

A more flagrant instance than the one I have just quoted is recorded. This was at Southampton in 1837, and the Duke of Richmond was again the victim. He ran a colt called Skillygolee for the Gold Cup, and he won in a canter by two or three lengths. The judge gave it a dead heat between Skillygolee and Mr. Sidney Herbert's Bulbridge. The judge actually defended his decision on the ground that it promoted sport. Such instances as these show how necessary it is to have judges of ability and undoubted integrity. Judge Clark very seldom made a mistake, and his integrity has never been questioned. It is a fearful responsibility to decide hundreds of races a year, and practically settle all disputes involving large sums of money, for there is no appeal against a racing judge's verdict. The judges have great powers, and generally they use them well. The late Earl of Zetland once grumbled to Robert Hill, his rough spun trainer, about a verdict which some judge gave at Catterick Bridge. With disdain and contempt Hill made answer to his noble master thus: "Joodge is joodge, my lord." And so he is.

"THE DECISION OF THE JUDGE IS FINAL."

Captain Bastard, now dead and gone, did not believe in the decision which Mr. Clark gave over the Newmarket Handicap in 1875, when he placed Mr. Mitchell Innes's St. Leger first, and Captain Bastard's Peeping Tom second. Captain Bastard actually went so far as to consult the late Mr. Benjamin, Q.C., as to whether he could bring an action against Judge Clark, but Mr. Benjamin's opinion was that there was no ground of action. Said he: "By starting your horse at Newmarket you bind yourself to conform to the laws of the English Jockey Club, which decree that the decision of the judge is final." This then shows what a very responsible post it is.

JUDGE JOHNSON.

We have another grand old judge still alive and "resting," and that is Judge Johnson, of York, who for forty years was a very prominent Turf official. Born in 1813, Mr. Johnson is a thorough Tyke. You never yet met a true Tyke who was not a great lover of horse flesh. From his youth upwards, so to speak, Mr. Johnson studied racing, and in 1844, he judged at the Ripon meeting as a substitute for John Orton. He discharged his duties very satisfactorily, and in 1851, was appointed the judge at York races. He like Judge Clarke retired only a few years ago, full of age and full of honors. In the Northumberland Plate of 1845 Mr. Johnson had a very awkward task indeed. Mr. Meikleham was represented by no fewer than three horses—Inheritress, Lightning, and Best-of-Three. Inheritress and Lightning ran in the same colours, but Best-of-Three had a black cap instead of a white one. At the finish these three were close together. Indeed, it was a desperate race. Mr. Johnson gave the race to Inheritress, and none questioned the award. As the field flashed past his box, Mr. Johnson saw Tommy Lye's head first, and it was his quick observation in recognising the jockey that enabled him to give the winner's number so promptly. Some folk fancy that it is quite easy to judge a horse race. I should like them to try. In 1846, six horses turned out for the Wright Stakes at Richmond. Dipthong won by a head from Ellerdale, who was a head in front of Helias and Executor. They ran a dead heat for third place, and the other two were close up. Indeed, the half-dozen animals could have been covered by the proverbial counterpane. This is the sort of race to try a judge, but Richard Johnson placed the six in a moment without any hesitation.

THE CHESTER CUP OF 1854.

The only occasion on which Judge Johnson was ever in "hot water" was over the Chester Cup of 1854. There was a big field, the favourities being Dr. O'Toole, Newminster, Cobnut, and Baalbec, but as soon as the flag fell an unknown horse went to the front and remained there until the race was over. Directly the horses had passed the judge's box an excited crowd rushed to the box. "Who's won? Who's won?" was the cry. "Epaminondas," said Mr Johnson. "Who's he! There's no such horse in the race." And to the amazement of Mr. Johnson he saw that the name and number of the horse had been omitted from the card. It was such an extraordinary oversight that one can hardly realise how it ever occurred. Whoever was responsible for the error I know not, but Mr. Johnson had a very unpleasant time of it, I can tell you.

ECCENTRIC "OLD GLASGOW."

I remember writing some amusing anecdotes concerning the famous Lord Glasgow, who was a most eccentric personage. Mr. Johnson tells a couple of interesting yarns about him. Mr. Johnson fulfilled the manifold duties of judge, handicapper, and clerk of the course of York. Having on one occasion handicapped the horses for the Consolation Scramble, he submitted the weights to Lord Derby and Lord Glasgow. The latter seeing one of his horses rather low down in the handicap—his stud was always very moderate—he immediately said: "How's this? What's the meaning of this? This is a perfect imposition upon the public. This horse is put in at least 7lbs. *less* than he ought to carry." "Oh, let him be; I will back the handicapper, and lay you £30 to £10 he does not win," said Lord Derby. Despite this Lord Glasgow insisted upon knowing why his horse was not given more weight. Mr. Johnson replied that he was a moderate horse. "And how do you know that? I insist upon the weight being changed." His extraordinary request was agreed to, and the horse's weight was raised 7lbs., and, needless to say, he did not win. The modern owner does not usually ask the handicapper to raise his horses 7lbs. Such men as Messrs. Clark and Johnson are splendid examples to the present school of racing officials—who are, however, a very competent body of honorable men. Indeed, it is the strict integrity of the licensed officials of the Jockey Club that makes racing as straightforward as it is—and that is saying something.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

THE following return shows the progress of relief works, &c., in the districts affected by scarcity:—

POONA.

Relief Works.

Number.	Class.	Total number of persons mustered during the week on—	Total weekly expenditure on account of—
3	Civil Agency Works	14,653	Rs. a. p. 1,831 1 6 (includes Sunday wages on two works).
	Daily average	2,097	

BELGAUM.

2	Professional Agency Works	13,233	Rs. a. p. 1,049 0 0
3	Local Fund Works under Civil Agency	5,639	158 0 0
	Total	18,872	
	Daily average	3,145	

Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee at head-quarter towns.

	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Pulse.
Athni	29	29	17	16	17
Gokak	28	29	16	16	16
Parasgad	30	32	18	18	15
Murgod	32	32	18	18	16

No poor-houses opened or village relief administered. Cholera in Gokak, Parasgad and Athni. Grain supply sufficient. Rainfall in Gokak 1 inch 13 cents, Parasgad 45 and Murgod 40 cents.

PRICES OF JOWARI.

Return of prices of the staple food grain jowari, as they stood on the 19th May, 1892, in the talukas of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country affected by scarcity:—

District.	Talukas.	Jowari (per rupee). Lbs.	Tolas.
Bijapur	Badami	32	0
	Bagalkot	32	0
	Bagevadi	33	29
	Bijapur	31	29
	Hungund	32	0
	Muddebihal	31	27
	Sindgi	30	30
	Indi	38	29
Dharwar	Ron	33	39
	Navalgund	31	0
	Gadag	35	0
Belgaum	Athni	29	0
	Gokak	(Not received).	
	Parasgad	30	0
Poona	Junnar	33	38
	Indapur	35	4
	Khed	29	21
	Sirur	29	16
	Purandhar	30	0
	Bhimthadi	29	16
	Baramati	29	18
	Haveli	28	11
	Maval	29	15
		(Second Sort).	
Sholapur	Pandharpur	35	0
	Sangola	31	20
	Malsiras	33	10
Satara	Khanapur	26	10
	Man	27	33
	Khatav	27	30
	Tasgaon	29	37
	Phaltan	30	26
	Khandala	23	16
	Atpadi (Aundh)	(Not received.)	

DHARWAR.

Jowari 31¼ lbs. per rupee on average in the affected area. On three Professional Agency Local Board Works in Navalgund attendance on Saturday 945; expenditure Rs. 363. Cholera in twenty villages of Navalgund, four of Ron and in some villages of the Godag Taluka. No poor-houses opened or village relief administered. Grain supply sufficient.

SHOLAPUR

Jowari 35 7-40 and Bajri 29 5-8 lbs. per rupee on average in the affected area. No persons were employed on relief works during the week. No cholera. Rainfall in Madha 8 cents during the week. Grain supply sufficient.

BELGAUM.

Jowari 29 and bajri 30 lbs. per rupee on average in the affected area. Numbers employed on the last day of the week:—

No. of Works.	Agency.	Taluka.	Adults.	Children.	Expenditure.
1	Professional	Gokak	1,377	869	Rs. 1,050 (including Sunday wages)
1	Do.	Athni	188	159	140 (including Sunday wages)
2	Civil	Do.	137	21	74
1	Do.	Parasgad	728	249	467 (including Sunday wages)

No poor-houses opened or village relief administered. Cholera in Parasgad, Gokak and Athni. Grain supply sufficient.

SERIOUS COLLISION ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

FIFTEEN PASSENGERS INJURED.

A SERIOUS collision occurred on Saturday night on the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Nariad station, thirty miles south of Ahmedabad, which resulted in injury to fifteen of the passengers. The Ahmedabad mail, due in Bombay at 7 a. m., had proceeded as far as Nariad, when it collided violently with the brake van of a special goods from Ahmedabad, drawn up on the main line outside the Nariad station. Two goods trains had arrived at the station, one being placed on the loop line and the special remained outside the station. The line was clear as far as the Nariad station for the mail, but owing to a failure of the vacuum brake the driver on arriving there was unable to pull up his train at the platform, and it dashed at a considerable speed into the rear of the special goods. The shock threw the passengers from their seats with considerable violence, and fifteen people including a European lady and gentleman, were severely cut and bruised, but fortunately no serious injury was inflicted except to one unfortunate old Mahomedan woman, who was very severely shaken. The list of injured is as follows:—Mr. and Mrs. Pennie, Bombay, severe shock; Bakut Bee, a Mahomedan woman, aged 70, severe shock; Mahomed Ali Jafferji, cloth merchant, Ahmedabad, shock; Jaggaman Nana, jeweller, Bombay, shock. The whole of these passengers were in an intermediate carriage next the brake van to which the engine was coupled, and both the van and the carriage were so badly smashed that they had to be detached from the train. The third-class passengers near the engine also suffered badly. Syed Mahomed Kazi, Bombay, received slight injury to his head; V. Jewa, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay, injury to head and bleeding; V. V. Kilaker, clerk, General Post Office, Bombay, injury to leg; D. M. Parakh, Fort, Bombay, injury to eye; K. Dadabhoy, Kathiawar, injury to legs; Bai Jover, Ahmedabad, shaken; Showji Manockji, Viravul, injury to cheek; Bai Jamack, Mahaluxmi, injury to cheek; S. Keshav Ramchandra, injury to head; and S. Luximan, injury to head and shoulder. The driver and fireman were uninjured, and the former states that the vacuum brake was responsible for the accident. At Barejadi, the first station after leaving Ahmedabad, he discovered that the vacuum brake was not acting properly. He pulled up the train, and had the pipes examined and recoupled, and found that the joint which failed was between the second and third vehicle from the engine. The leak was mended and a sound vacuum was obtained. The train proceeded on its journey, and at Mehmedabad the brake was all right, but on arriving at Nariad it failed. No injury was done to the permanent way, and none of the vehicles left the line, but the end of the intermediate carriage was smashed, the end of the brake van next the engine was also badly smashed, and the brake van of the goods destroyed, and several wagons damaged. A breakdown gang started off from Ahmedabad and arrived quickly on the spot. The line was cleared, and after a careful examination of the brakes proceeded on its journey to Bombay, where it arrived four hours late. All the passengers, with the exception of the Mahomedan woman, who was detained for medical treatment, were able to continue their journey.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The following official account comes to us from the Agent's office:—

On arrival of the B. B. and C. I. Railway up-mail train of the 21st May, at Nariad Station, the driver states that he found the vacuum brake out of order, and that owing to this he was unable to stop the train opposite the platform as usual. By the application of hand-brakes the speed was reduced, but the train after passing through the station came into slight collision with a goods train waiting at the south end of the station, with the result that several passengers received slight contusions, one female native passenger having a rib broken. Three of the vehicles were damaged, and the train was detained for about four hours, when all the passengers, except the one abovementioned, proceeded to their destination.

THE PRICE OF TODDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I will set your mind at rest by saying at once that I am not an abkari man, but on the contrary one of the public seeking light on this question of toddy drinking. Being curious on the point, I enquired what the price of toddy was, thinking that that was really the heart of the question, and one that Mr. Dantra, the apostle of free drinking, was apparently keeping out of sight. I found that in Bombay a paternal Government, throwing all the doctrines of free trade to the winds, compelled toddy licenses to sell at the rate of three pice a bottle, and I believe that in the districts it is to be had at two pice a bottle. This was to me what Mr. Dick Swiveller would in his pleasant way call a "staggerer," for, after listening to Mr. Dantra, I thought that toddy must be about eight annas a bottle, when I discovered what it really was, I felt that the Government tax must be of the lightest and its restrictions of the slightest. Now, considering everything, even the liberty of the subject to get drunk in the day as often as he wants to, I think, it would be extreme folly and weakness on the part of the Government to do anything that would make that particular liquor cheaper—and Mr. Dantra is not a true friend of the people when he agitates for free drink, or something very near it. I think he must be working in a spirit of pure devilry.

I am a strong believer in teetotalism, but am by no means rabid on the subject. I live a teetotal life, but don't ask or try to persuade other people to do so, because I dislike propagandism and propagandists, but when one finds that an intoxicant—I believe Mr. Dantra held out for a long while that toddy was non-alcoholic or nearly so—with all its taxes and restrictions can be given to the consumer at the rate of two or three pice a full bottle, he feels that he can no longer go "agin the Government," but on the contrary must declare "agin Dantra."

It may be this letter will make Mr. Dantra think that in this as in all other questions, there are various sides, that he cannot expect everybody to agree with him and that Government in this matter is "between the devil and the deep sea." If they make liquor cheaper, the Temperance Party will rise in its wrath and smite the Government hip and thigh. If they do not remove the tax and restrictions, and make toddy cheaper than two or three pice a bottle, there is Mr. Dantra with his party calling on Heaven to do something for a poor down-trodden people in the grip of a brutal Government.

DESPAIR.

THE MISSIONARIES' PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Please add my name to the list of those who protest against the foul slander which appeared in *India Watchman*.—Yours, &c.,

W. BONNAR,
Presbyterian Missionary.

Kotah, Rajputana, May 26.

A CONTROVERSY is being carried on in a North China contemporary on the methods of the China Inland Mission, and the allegations that some of the members of the Mission unnecessarily shock the Chinese sense of decorum are reiterated.

THE discouraging news comes from Hankow that torrential rains have fallen and that the outlook for tea is very bad, the rain coming just at the picking season. Owing to the prospect of a bad and small crop the price of first leaf has risen already.

RUMOURS come from Paoting of the murder of some C. I. M. Missionaries in Sensi, but as nothing is known of any such occurrence at the head-quarters of the Mission, it is hoped the rumours are unfounded.

MR. L. A. WELLS, the surveyor who was second in command under Mr. Lindsay, of the expedition sent out by Sir Thomas Elder for the exploration of Central Australia, has returned from the flying trip to the eastward, which he undertook from the head waters of the Murchison in Western Australia by direction of Mr. Lindsay. Mr. Wells reports having travelled over a large tract of country, and states that the drought, which was the main cause of the failure of the expedition, had completely broken up at the date of his visit. He thinks that the expedition might now be resumed with important results, and hopes that Sir Thomas Elder will be induced to reconsider his determination not to prosecute the enterprise further for the present.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, MAY 19.

SINCE my last notes were written cholera has come very near us. Nearly all the villages around Belgaum are infected, and are put out of bounds, for the military at least. Two fatal cases occurred in Shahpur, just at our gates, but none in the city or camp of Belgaum itself. Our energetic Cantonment Magistrate, Captain Minchin, keeps a very keen eye on the sanitation of the camp, and between him and the senior medical officer Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel Brown it is to be hoped that Belgaum will maintain its unbroken record of healthiness. The massed bands at the Cantonment Gardens prove a great attraction still, and dancing is indulged in with great vigour by Le Militaire. The precision with which Messrs. Thomas Atkins go through their steps fills one with wonder and admiration; it is all a case of drill I expect, and I fear such excellence cannot be aspired to by the ordinary untutored being. Last night we had the very unusual, and all the more to be appreciated, break in our only too even career, of a concert and dramatic performance given chiefly by the officers and men of the Cheshire Regiment. Any sort of public entertainment is a rarity almost unknown in Belgaum, and to prove that such treats are very heartily appreciated, the theatre-room was crowded last night. Since I last entered the "Theatre Royal," Belgaum, it seems to have undergone some pleasing changes. The fearful and wonderful caricatures of Shakespeare and Dante which adorn the sides of the stage have been washed out, and rather pretty landscapes painted in their places. Two new drop scenes appeared one of which caused roars of laughter and much conversation. The whole curtain was a collection of posters, each advertisement being a hit at some department or person. Thus one notified that during the monsoons bheestis would not be required at the canteen. Another that ladies from 7 to 70 years of age were needed for the choir—at St. Mary's, I presume. "Those who did not open their mouths would be preferred"—a hit I expect at the weakness of the trebles in the said choir. Another poster that caused much poking of fun was "Wanted, a man who thoroughly understands Roofing. Apply M. W. D." I believe the barracks' roofs are always in a state of dilapidation. The M. W. D. folks of course scorn any share of blame being cast on their manly shoulders, pigeons and stone-throwing being the sole cause of all the mischief, they declare. "Tommy," I hear, "winks the other eye," at this version of the tale. One more poster I must mention, and that is "Lost, 58 points at 200 yards by the O. C. B. Company. Finder rewarded." This hit was received with much applause. Now for the performance itself, though the clever topical hits contained on that bit of canvas have tempted me to wander away from music entirely. First, on the programme was the very popular overture, La Fille du Regiment, by the Cheshire band. Then came "The Dhobie Man," by Mr. Lee Stewart, the chorus of which was very heartily joined in by the audience in general. Time and tune got rather confused before the end of the song, but that was a bagatelle to Tommy. He thundered his applause for chorus and song. No. 3 was, "They all love Jack," sung by Mr. D. C. Boger. This song too was very much joined in, and an encore forcibly insisted on. Mrs. Lee Stewart then sang a pretty little song, "Two's Company." In return for a very hearty encore she sang "Some Day." A clarionet quartette was well played by bandsmen Skilton, Knight, Coney, and Duffy. No. 6 was a comic song, "Skating," by Private Hobhouse. A proof of how very successful this song was is the fact that the singer was recalled three times. Mrs. Lee Stewart's song "Turnham Toll," completed the first part of the programme. Just one word in praise of the accompanist. The piano used had certainly a very "has been" tone, and yet Sergeant Savage, organist of St. Mary's, managed to hide its deficiencies as much as they could possibly be hidden, and rendered great assistance to the singers by his skilful accompaniments. Part II. of the programme was the comedietta, "Cut off with a Shilling," by S. Theyes Smith. *Dramatis Personæ*:—

Mr. Sam Gaythrone ..... Mr. H. Sargeaunt.
Colonel Berners ..... Mr. J. Lee Stewart.
Mr. Gaythorne ..... Mr. H. E. Napier.

Most people know the popular play and it has, I am sure, been never more carefully and skilfully played by a better trio of amateurs. Mrs. Napier was *par excellence*—first in every way. Her difficult role seemed to cause her no trouble at all, and if ever an infuriated relative was entrapped and beguiled into forgiveness by a more charming niece, may I be that said relative. All three actors spoke with a delightful distinctness and managed to bring much of topical interest into their parts. Sam Gaythorne, Mr. Sargeaunt, as the affectionate husband, and then the despairing nephew cut off with a shilling, "owning but two six pences," and desirous of doubling his revenues by taking the Queen's shilling, was equally good in all parts, and Colonel Berners, Mr. Lee Stewart, managed all his difficult bits with a most commendable ease. There was nothing amateurish about any of the acting, and that very detestable and most prominent feature of amateur performances, the stage prompter, was conspicuously absent. I read of a very successful open-air variety entertainment at Secunderabad, the other day. I would suggest the idea to the Cheshire amateurs. There is plenty of musical and dramatic talent in Belgaum, and I fancy it only needs some one energetic enough to get up performances much more frequently than in the past.

ROMANY AND HINDUSTANI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Walter Simson, a superintendent of quarantine at Inverkeithing, and a man of little education, published some specimens of the "Gipsy language," as he called it, in 1865. By the side of this his road-slang, or tramp's patter, he printed some "Hindustani" words that he got from one John Lobbe, "a black man," and a native of Bombay, who was a cook on board a sailing vessel. It has occurred to me that some of your readers may feel and care to show some interest in the question of Simson's accuracy, so I here jot down his list of words. The first column is the Scottish Gypsy patter, the third the "Hindustani" of Lobbs.

auvie	come here	aow
bokra	sheep	buckra
bar	stone	dunbar
baurie	rich	bura
been	good	beenie
blaw	meal, corn	blaw
bumie	to drink	boomie
callo	black	kala
casties	fruit-trees	cashtes
chavo	son, girl-child	chavo
chee	tongue	jeebh
chinda	silver	chindee
chizeazin	cheese, cheese-knife	chizcaizim
choar	to steal	chorna
chor	thief	chor
chowrie	knife	choree
davies pagrin	daybreak	dawis-pawgrin
flatrins	fish	flatrin
fluffan	tobacco	floofan
forest	town	frost
gaugie	rich man	gaugie
gave	village	gaw
gowrie	white man	gowra
grye	horse	ghora
humf	give me	huff
jairdah	woman's apron	jairda
jaw vree	go away	jowa
klistic	soldier	klcestie
lon	salt	loon
loudnie	bad woman	loonie
mar	to strike	marna
mul	wine	mool
mooie	mouth	mooh
moolie	dead	molia
nais mort	old woman	nais mort
nash	to run away	natch
outhrie	window	outrie
paunie	water	painie
praw	son	praw
prawl	daughter	prawl
quad	prison	quid
rat	night	raut
romanie	spirits, liquor	rominie
(cheeteromanie	mouthful of spirits)	
shir	head	sir
skew	platter	skow
staurdie	prison	staurdee
teeyaka	shoe	teeyaka
thood	milk	doodh
vast	hand	wast
wautheriz	bed	waudrie
yak	fire	ag
yak	eye	aukh

Of course, several of the words in the first column are good Romany, and some in the third seem to be related to Sanskrit; but many others in both columns would appear to belong to some thieves' lingo. However, I have run down the old French slang word "narquin" in Simson's lists as "nawken, a tinker, Gypsie, wanderer, blacksmith," so that all is by no means worthless. "Romanie" is perhaps the most interesting of these words for a philologist when we remember the English rum. I venture to hope some other word-hunters may join in this chase.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN O'NEILL.

THE Hongkong paper says the latest result of the depression in the tea trade reported is that certain wealthy growers at Hinghua have conceived the idea of substituting cotton for the fragrant leaf in several districts. It is believed that the proposed new departure would turn out to be profitable if any encouragement could be obtained from the Government, but it is feared that obstruction is more likely the thing to come from that quarter.

THE NEWEST AND LARGEST MILL IN INDIA.

THE SASSOONS AND THE COTTON TRADE.

THE "Indian Textile Journal" for May has an article on the above subject, and a likeness of Mr. Jacob E. Sassoon, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., who is now in Bombay. We give the following extracts from the article:—

The Messrs. Sassoon have become known world-wide as amongst the most successful cotton lords of India. The extent of their business and transactions are enormous, and as this is now being added to by the new model mill in course of erection, we have thought the present a fitting time to give our readers a more intimate acquaintance with the history of the firm.

The introduction of the firm to cotton manufacture was the outcome of the foresight of the late Mr. Elias David Sassoon, who purchased the Alexandra Mill at Chinchpoogly. The rapid development of the yarn trade with China induced his eldest son, Mr. Jacob Elias Sassoon, to build a new mill in its neighbourhood and call it the E. D. Sassoon Mill, after his late father. It was originally a spinning mill, to which he added the weaving machinery. Both the mills are owned by him and his brothers. Recently, they completely overhauled the spinning and weaving machinery of the Alexandra Mill, which contains 28,382 spindles and 392 looms. The E. D. Sassoon mill contains 47,208 spindles and 513 looms. About two thousand six hundred workmen are daily employed in the two mills.

The declining state of the Indian opium trade with China seems to have actuated Mr. Jacob and his two brothers Messrs. Edward and Meyer, to make a further investment of their capital in the local mill industry. While in England he projected another mill, the largest in India, now known as the Jacob Sassoon Mill, a detailed description of which is as follows:—

The Jacob Sassoon Mill has been erected on the west side of the Sopari Baug Road, which is situated in Parel, a suburb of Bombay. The area of the ground upon which the mill, with its godowns and other appurtenances stands, is about 400,960 square feet.

The buildings, which were approved by Mr. Gubbay, on behalf of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon, were designed by Messrs. Gostling and Morris, of Bombay, who have superintended their construction, and the contractor is Mr. Pallonji Ruttonji of the same city.

The site has been utilised to the fullest extent, for, in addition to the mill itself, with its engine and boiler houses, chimney and tank, there have been erected a weaving-shed, a large godown, upper-storied, with reeling room, on the second upper floor, three smaller godowns or stores, a coal-shed, offices, and residences for the care-takers.

There are five floors, *viz.*, the ground, first, second, third, and fourth, the heights

THE NIZAM'S SHOOTING TRIPS AND THE RYOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In some issues of the *Evening Mail and Deccan Budget*, it was stated that the ryots are troubled and oppressed for *Surbarat* (supplies), and that they are not properly paid during the shikar trips of his Highness into the districts. I regret very much that such statements should have been published without proper scrutiny.

It is plain that the particulars and details of such Royal trips can never be kept secret, when the complete staff of his Highness, including Major the Nawab Afsur Jung, the Subhedar, the Collector, and other officials, who are present always, and accompany his Highness, are taken into consideration. During shikar trips it is usual with his Highness to encamp in parts of the district—I mean jungles where even the most necessary thing, for the use of an ordinary noble are not procurable, much less for his Highness. Fortunately sometimes the camp is hard by a railway station as the line passes directly through the Royal Preserves, or his Highness is pleased to stay in his own saloon carriages. The daily supplies are sent up from Hyderabad. Although such things as sheep, grain, fodder, and fuel are found in abundance, and are exported from the Warangal district to other parts of the country, yet proper arrangements have been effected by giving contracts to the leading merchants of Warangal city, who open shops at the camps and sell them at their own price. The district officials have judiciously refrained from dealing direct with the ryots for procuring supplies, and it is a matter to be noted that even fowls and eggs have been ordered from Hyderabad. As for grass, it is supplied from the grass-fields preserved for the purpose. The grass-cutting and fuel-felling are done by coolies, whose daily wages are four annas, and the grass and fuel are carried to the camp by carts hired on the monthly system. The Subhedar, the Taluqdar, and, at times, Major Afsur Jung see that no oppression or exaction is done by the people of the camp to the itinerant shop-keepers, and to infuse confidence in them, his Highness has strictly ordered that a police guard be told off to see that nothing goes wrong with them. In such circumstances there is very little room for *zulum*. The Subhedar and the Taluqdar strive their best to see that the prices are properly paid in before the articles are given out. Further his Highness has ordered Major Afsur Jung to see that no ryot is oppressed, and that things bought are paid for in accordance with the rates. Under such vigilance, exercised by so many officers, nothing can practically go wrong. On the other hand the merchants and labourers profit by the shikar trips, and the merchants, knowing of the annual visit of his Highness store in all the necessary things long before his Highness's arrival here.

The beaters, numbering about 400 or 500, receive their wages of four annas per day in the presence of the First or Third Taluqdar. In these hard days of drought they gladly go to this kind of work induced by the liberal wages they get, and this is to them a source of comfort. A few of the buffaloes purchased for kills, and paid for by the First Taluqdar in person, and which are generally left after the shikar is over, are given to the poor. These shikar trips over, his Highness is pleased to stop at Warangal, and during his stay here, he visits the four famous shrines at Hanamconda, Oorus, Nazipett, and Warangal, and feeds the poor at these shrines on alternate days, costing him in all more than Rs. 5,000. The poor are very anxious that his Highness should visit them every year. Another five thousand rupees in cash and clothes are distributed to the poor, the widows, poor females under *purdah*, the ailing, and towards the marriages of the girls of the poor, under the direct management of the Subbedar in the camp.

Apart from these beneficial results from these visits, his Highness has ample opportunities of observing his people, the country, and their condition. The people who are unable to lay their grievances before him, at Hyderabad, have occasions of not only representing their grievances, but at times of talking to him. The different manufactures, especially silks, rugs, work-boxes, &c., are brought before his Highness, and the approved articles are liberally paid for and handsomely awarded prizes. This is a great incentive to the manufacture of better things. The trip at a rough estimate cost in about Rs. 40,000 and not a lakh, or more than a lakh as some people believe it to be, and the greater portion of this sum goes to the ryots and the people of the place, which is as it should be.

Some people who are not well-informed think and believe that his Highness takes with him an innumerable band of followers whenever he goes out, but the fact is that his Highness desires to be accompanied by as few followers as possible on such occasions, and his camp is composed of only 200 followers, 30 horses, and a few shikari elephants.—Yours, &c.,

RAHAM.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE JUBILEE STAKES.

THE sixth year of the Kempton Park Great Jubilee Stakes (a handicap) of 3,000 sovs. by subscription of 10 sovs. each if declared; if left in a further subscription of 20 sovs. and an additional subscription of 20 sovs. for starters; the second to receive 200 sovs. and the third 1,000 sovs. out of the stakes; for three-year-olds and upwards; winners after 28th January 1882, of a race value 500 sovs., 7lbs.; twice of 500 sovs. or once of 1,000 sovs, 14lbs. extra; the winner of the Two Thousand Guineas or One Thousand Guineas in 1892 to carry 8st. 7lbs. inclusive of penalties if handicapped below that weight. The New Mile Course.

Mr A Kilsyth's ch c Euclid, by Prism, dam by Speculum—Nydia, 3 years, 7st. 4lbs., G Brown 1
Colonel North's b or br h High Commissioner, by Lowland Chief—Consolation, 5 years, 7st. 4lbs., Utting 2
Mr D Baird's b h Mortagon, by Bend Or—Tiger Lily, 5 years, 8st. 13lbs., J Watts 3
The Earl of Rosslyn's b c Buccaneer, by Privateer—Primula, 4 years, 9st. G Barrett 0
Colonel North's b h Nunthorpe, by Speculum or Camballo—Matilda, 6 years, 9st. 5lbs. M Cannon 0
Sir James Duke's ch c Evil Eye, by Robert the Devil—Side View, 4 years, 7st. 9lbs., R W Colling 0
MM Ephrussi's ch f Lady Caroline, by Macheath—Twine the Plaiden, 3 years, 7st 3lbs. A Watts 0
General Owen Williams's b c Conifer, by Bruar—Foliage, 4 years, 7st. E Cawto 0
Mr H Cursey's ch c Kings Beadsman, by Galliard—Scallop Shell, 3 years, 6st 12lbs. R A Swash 0
The Duke of Portland's b f the Smew, by St Simon—Golden Eye, 3 years, 6st 11lbs, J Wall 0
Sir C Hartopp's b f Red Enamel, by Arbitrator—Levity, 4 years 6st. 9lbs., S Chandley 0
Mr J Charlton's ch c St Cyr, by Trappist—Agneta, 4 years, 6st. 7lbs., F Allsopp 0
Mr A Taylor's ch f Minuet, by Exile II—Country Dance, 4 years, 6st. 7lbs., G Gough 0
Mr C W Lea's b c Bad Start, by Robert the Devil—Lady Martin, 4 years, 6st. 6lbs., O Madden 0
Col Heyward's b c Kentigern, by Cardinal York—Mouncella, 4 years, 6st. 4lbs., P Chaloner 0
Mr R Meredith's br c Bill, by Kineton—Queen Bee, 3 years, 6st. 4lbs., Clayton 0
Mr A M Singer's br f Arise, by Muncaster—Revolton, 3 years, 6st., W Bradford 0

(Winner trained by Viney, Alfriston, Sussex.)

Won cleverly by a length-and-a-half. Betting: Twenty to one against Euclid.

THE NEWMARKET STAKES.

The Newmarket Stakes of 4,500 sovs., a sweepstakes of 30 sovs. each, the remainder from the fund; for three-years-olds; colts 9st.; fillies 8st. 9lbs., the second to receive 10 per cent. and the third 5 per cent. on the whole stakes, across the flat; (1 mile and 2 furlongs, straight). 111 subs. Closed 16th September 1890.

Prince Soltykoff's bl or br c Curio, by Thurio—Light of Other Days, 9st, F Webb 1
Mr H Milner's b c St Angelo, by Chairvaux or Galopin—Agneta, 9st, W T Robinson 2
Mr C D Rose's b c St Damien, by St Simon—Distant Shore, 9st, J Wall 3
Mr W Cooper's ch c The Lover, by Charibert—Loversall, 9st, F Rickaby 0
The Earl of Dunraven's b c Haymaker, by Springfield—Lady Binks, 9st, T Weldon 0
Mr Fairie's b or br c Galeopsis, by Galopin—Agave, 9st, M Cannon 0
Mr J H Houldsworth's b c Dunure, by St Simon—Sunrise, 9st, G Chaloner 0
Mr Leopold de Rothschild's br c Brassadocio, by Bragg—Headlong, 9st, C Loates 0
Mr A Taylor's b c King Charles, by Exile II—Lady Charlie, 9st, R Chaloner 0
Mr Noel Fenwick's b f Gaudiet, by Galopin—Hora de Combat, 8st 9lbs, J Fagan 0
Mr H Milner's b c Certoza, by Isonomy—Thebais, 9st, Platt 0
Lord Alington's ch c Polygiot, by Bend Or—Polly Perkins, 9st, G Barrett 0

(Winner trained by Gibbons.)

Won by a head. Betting: One hundred to twelve against Curio.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE celebration of the golden wedding of the King and Queen of Demark will commence on May 24 with divine service in the King's residence. The following day the Corps Diplomatique at Copenhagen will offer their congratulations to the King and Queen, and latter in the day will be entertained at dinner in the place of Christian VII. On the real wedding day (the 26th) their Majesties and the imperial and royal guests will attend service in Christianborg Church. In the evening a gala performance will be given at the Royal Theatre. On the following day the imperial and royal party will assemble at a dinner given by Prince and Princess Waldemar. Grand receptions will be given by the King and Queen on the evenings of May 27 and 28.

M. EMILE OLLIVIER is about to publiah a work of seven volumes, which will review the Franco-German war of 1870, and describe his own action with reference thereto. To a reporter who visited him the ex-Premier said, regarding the Franco-Russian alliance:—"Whatever be the financial object, the Alliance is sincere. I do not say that it is signed and concluded in writing with all the possible clauses and with a definite object, but I know, and I hold this from a good source, that the Emperor Alexander III. said to Admiral Gervais, 'if anyone attacks you we shall be two.'"

THE *Journal* of the Sarvajanik Sabha has a long and able article on the Mhowra Bill, which thus concludes:—We appeal to the Government of Bombay in general and to Lord Harris personally to drop this Bill. It affects the interests of such of our brethren as are far too ignorant to understand its nature and scope and too poor to make their voice heard and for whom life has few comforts and fewer hopes. That the measure is intensely unpopular is now beyond all doubt. The entire native Press has expressed its disapproval of it; the two Bombay dailies have denounced it in vigorous terms; and even the Government of India has in the past twice taken the unusual course of openly deprecating it. False notions of humiliation may prevent the Bombay Government from dropping the Bill now; but wise statesmanship and a genuine regard for the true interests to the people alike dictate the course which we have earnestly and respectfully asked Government to take.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—As we recently announced Captain Hext, late of the Royal Navy, has been granted an extension of the tenure of his appointment as Director of the Royal Indian Marine for a further period of five years. The Government of India are, we think, to be congratulated in this matter. There can be no doubt that the present efficient condition of the Indian Marine is in a great measure due to Captain Hext's able administration of service since his appointment as Director nine years ago. Several important measures have been carried out during the period: the fleet of the Marine has been improved by the replacement of old vessels by new ones; the construction of a wet basin in Bombay has been undertaken; all the departments of the Marine, including the dockyards in Bombay and Calcutta, have been thoroughly reorganised; new store houses have been built at Bombay, and the deepening of the Duncan dock has also been taken in hand. The retention of Captain Hext's services for another term of five years will, it is hoped, enable Government still further to develop and improve the Royal Indian Marine.

A BILL submitted to the Newfoundland House of Assembly on April 30 constitutes, in accordance with the agreement between the British Government and the delegates of Newfoundland who visited London last year, a Judicial Commission Court for the enforcement of the treaties with France regarding the French shore and the arbitration award. The Bill provides that the commissioners, who shall be appointed by the Queen, shall have control of all matters concerning the treaties, subject only to an appeal to the Queen in Council. It is made the bounden duty of naval and civil officers and magistrates to execute the judgments of the commissioners, who will have power to inflict fines, award damages, arrest persons, and seize vessels or fishing gear. The Court is subject to rules laid down by the Imperial Government, and the local courts cannot interfere with its judgments in treaty questions.

THE rapid growth of American cities is best realised by the fact that the first settler in Chicago is alive, and pursues the same trade (that of a carpenter and millwright) as he did when he went with his parents, in 1833, to what was then only a frontier fort on Lake Michigan. The American papers have recently been recording the death of the first white settler of San Francisco, whose name was Jacob Leese.

THE Dominion House of Commons has endorsed in principle the appointment of a Canadian representative at Washington, subject to the approval of the Imperial Government. The special duty of this official, who will be attached to the British Legation, will be to watch over and guard the interests of the Dominion.

THE preliminary investigation into the case of the Hon. Honore Mercier, ex-Premier of Quebec, the Hon. Charles Langelier, formerly Provincial Secretary, and Mr. Pacaud, Mr. Mercier's agent, who are charged with conspiracy to defraud the province, was opened on May 3 before Judge Chauveau. In accordance with the rule in such investigations, the proceedings were private.

THE Bishop of Nancy, whose stipend has been temporarily suppressed, has just written to the Minister of Justice, saying that he considers it a great honour to be punished for the defence of the right of the church and the liberty of conscience. Repeating what he had previously said, he writes:—"I declare, in presence of my country, that I will not bow my head before the sacrilegious iniquities which afflict our congregations by interfering with the liberty of the priest in the pulpit, nor will I accept the shame of the servitude which it is sought to impose on us. I declare that I will to my last breath protest against the sacred rights I am charged to defend.

EXPERIMENTS, a Berlin correspondent says, were made during the last trial trip of the armed cruiser Beowulf to determine the air-pressure at the mouth of a gun at the moment of discharge. Rabbits were placed near the muzzles of the guns, and shots fired. In every case the animals fell dead at once. In order to test the probable effect of the enormous displacement of air upon human beings, figures made of straw were used. There were torn to pieces in every instance. The trials were made with long-bored twenty-four centimetre ring guns.

A COLOURED woman has just published a novel in America, the first ever produced by a member of her race. It is entitled "True Love," and is fairly up to the average of such works. The authoress, Sarah E. Farro, is quite black of complexion, and is 26 years old. Her favourite authors are Holmes, Dickens, and Thackeray. She lives in Chicago where she has had a high-school education.

THE 4th of May (O. S.), writes an Odessa correspondent, being the last day of the twelve-months' notice given last year to all foreign Jews to leave Russia, there is just now a hurried exodus from all the chief points of departure in Southern Russia, and from this centre more especially. There are still about five thousand so-called foreign Jews, for long years resident in Odessa, who must leave, at whatever cost and loss, within the next couple of weeks. The Russian steamer which left here yesterday for the Levant again carried more than four hundred of the refugees. On the quay were assembled a crowd of some six thousand Jews to see their co-religionists depart, and some touching scenes were witnessed. The worst feature of these bi-weekly departures is the behaviour of the police and mounted gendarmerie, who, under cover of their instructions to keep a passage open to the ship's gangways, disperse the crowd in all directions by a free use of their whips. It is difficult to say where all the Jews now being forcibly expelled will find new locations. As I have previously stated, the great majority of these so-termed foreign Jews are really Russian Hebrews, who many years ago acquired, for obvious purposes some foreign citizenship.

MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE second adjourned meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce for the discussion of the question of bi-metallism was held on May 4th at the Town Hall. Mr. J. Thewlis Johnson, chairman of the Chamber, presided, and the directors present were Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Bart., M. P., Sir F. Forbes Adam, Mr. S. Ogden, Mr. R. Barclay, Mr. B. Armitage, Mr. Isaac Hoyle, M. P., Mr. J. Thomson (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson and Co.), Mr. A. Neild, Mr. G. F. Fisher, Mr. G. H. Gaddum, Mr. C.S. Agnew, Mr. W. W. Clapham, Mr. Gustave Behrens, Mr. W. H. Holland, and Mr. W. Fogg. There was a full attendance of members of the Chamber and of commercial men interested in the subject. The debate, it will be remembered, arose, on the following resolution, moved by Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Bart., M. P., and seconded by Mr. A. D. Provand, M. P., at a meeting of the Chamber held on the 13th April last:—

That the unsatisfactory conditions of trade which have existed for so long without there being any prospect of alleviation in the future are largely caused by circumstances connected with the frequent and violent fluctuation in exchange with India, China and other silver-using countries, and this Chamber is of opinion that the Government should take immediate steps to promote an agreement on a broad international basis, in order to secure a stable par of exchange between gold and silver moneys. That a copy of this resolution, signed by the president and secretary, be forthwith forwarded to the Prime Minister.

Mr. W. Fogg resumed the discussion. He said he was anxious to put himself right with the public upon a mistaken notion that he was present with a mandate from the operatives, or that he in any way sought to represent them. His view was simply that he believed bi-metallism to be utterly opposed to their interests, and as a member of the Chamber he had a right to debate the point, and wished to do so in the most forcible way possible. The resolution before the Chamber was based on the "unsatisfactory state of trade." That was a very vague statement. Did anyone ever hear of its being in a satisfactory state? A friend of his, a Manchester man, not in the trade, had said that for thirty years he had known the cotton trade, and it had always been in a bad way; that years had to elapse, and then they said that such a year was a good year for the cotton trade. But the resolution meant that there had been a depression in trade of such a widespread and serious nature as to warrant the Chamber in asking the Government to alter our monetary standard. Yet we had had absolutely no evidence to show where, and to what extent, the depression existed, and the losses that were being made by those most affected. Suppose they admitted that there was a considerable depression, and with depreciated prices of cotton goods certainly no commission agent would deny it. Still it was the depression of a section of the people only, and that section a small one, mostly consisting of Manchester merchants, who were asking the vast majority of the people, who made no complaint of the state of trade, to submit to a depreciation of the gold standard by law, at the cost of appreciating silver, in order to secure what the resolution called "a stable par of exchange" for their special benefit, for it was clearly shown in Mr. T. B. Moxon's pamphlet that the fluctuations in silver with which the middleman had to grapple had had no prejudicial effect upon the working classes. The year 1890, when the fluctuations in silver were frequent and exceptionally violent, as shown in Mr. Lord's chart, was not only the best year the Oldham spinners had had, but also the year when the operatives were the most continuously employed, and secured a considerable increase of wages, with a decrease of the hours of labour. He believed the depression was unconsciously much exaggerated by bi-metallists. Evidence had been given to show the expansion of our trade, but no evidence had been received of depression. It was quite true when Mr. Lord had proved his case of increased trade with India, notwithstanding fluctuations in silver, alongside the profits of 10·9 per cent. made in Oldham in 1890, that Mr. Hepburn said Mr. Lord might be perfectly correct, "but what benefit was it to Lancashire that the consumption increased if in the process of supplying the goods to India Lancashire was ruined?" He (Mr. Hepburn) contended that that was what was taking place at the present moment. But in a debate of so much importance they wanted something more than Mr. Hepburn's "if" or "belief." He (Mr. Fogg) challenged him to bring evidence of that widespread ruin, and undertook to match it by evidence of profit from legitimate manufacturing in 1892 which would leave him a much wiser man. It was reasonable to expect evidence on that question of depression. It existed on such a scale as to justify the attempt to change our national standard, it ought to be clearly shown in unmistakable figures. The Chamber would stultify itself if it voted for the resolution on the mere assertion of capitalists who were suffering from diminished incomes. The masses, who, he supposed, lived out of the profits, if made, did not say trade was depressed unless a bi-metallic lecturer had been in the town. The increased leisure and the comforts now purchaseable with the wages of labour denied it. The present strike was an evidence of the independent position to which the operatives had attained. Many competent men believed that profits were being made in the trade, but they were being differently divided, the wage-earner was getting more and the capitalist was getting less. Addressing himself to shippers, specially who were in favour of the resolution, he asked how it was that if they were making large losses and the adoption of bi-metallism would set matters right those who did the largest business and, he presumed, made therefore the largest losses, were not with them but were present to vote against the resoultion? Bi-metallism was full of vagaries, and that was evidently one of many. In saying, however, that they had no evidence of bad trade from their friends, he forgot that a member of Parliament presiding at one of the annual meetings of the Bi-metallic League stated that in the previous year the loss on goods was £26,000,000 as compared with the average of the five years ending 1875, and proceeded to enlarge on the gain that would have been to the Lancashire operative. Well might the economist comment on that statement. Pointing out why it was the duty of the Chamber to vote against the resolution, Mr. Fogg said they were agreed that the adoption of bi-metallism would at once raise the price of commodities. To the wage-earners that step was equivalent in every sense to a reduction of wages, and for that reduction of wages bi-metallism offered absolutely nothing in return except vague statements of an improvement in trade by which the employer would be "enabled" to pay more wages to the operative. He contended that that promise was very misleading to the wage-earner, and that by the proposal the position of the employer would be improved at the cost of the wage-earner. That result it was proposed to bring about by legislation which the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was asked to support. Every Protectionist of the past used similar arguments and promises to those now employed in support of the resolution in favour of the Corn Laws. He argued that the bi-metallic proposition, which sought by law to override natural laws and the principles of Free Trade in an endeavour to protect silver from falling to its natural level as a commodity, like all such laws of a protective character, would be in the interests of capital and against the interests of the wage-earner.

Mr. J. C. Fielden said he should spend very little time in replying to Mr. Fogg's observations on the working classes, because he thought the workingclasses were quite able to take care of themselves. The working classes had councils associations and leaders, and every one of those councils, associatons, and leaders was bi-metalist. An increased purchasing power was the only condition that would precede a rise in prices. That disposed of the whole of Mr. Fogg's argument that they were going to inflict an injury upon the working classes. Both Mr. Lord and Mr. Fogg were possessed of very great courage. They came to that Chamber to tell them that the members did not understand the position of their own trade. He could give them authoritative information which would show them that there was no mistake as to the condition of trade. In the first place he would deal with the Oldham mills. Mr. Samuel Andrew, the greatest authority on the Oldham "limiteds" in this country, and the secretary of the Oldham Masters Association, had written to him as follows:—"In reply to yours of the 29th ult., the dividends paid since 1876 by the Oldham "limiteds" average 3·4 per cent. up to the end of 1891, but this does not take into account depreciation of stock nor loss of capital, which would reduce this return very considerably, though I am not prepared to say to what extent." Wishing to have something more definite, he (Mr. Fielden) asked Mr. Andrew to say distinctly what the capital was and the existing value of the shares as quoted in the share list. His reply, dated May 3, stated:—"The last return of capital in vested in 101 companies at the end of 1891 is as follows:—Called-up share capital, £5,029,861; loan and mortgage, £3,878,595; total, £8,908,456. There is no tabulated statement as to the value of these shares as compared with the original value, but I should say that the market value is 60 to 70 per cent. of the original value, taking shares at a discount and those at a premium." What did those figures show? There had been earned in 15 years dividends that amounted to 51 per cent. That capital had depreciated 30 to 40 per cent. Taking the 30 per cent. off they had earned 21 per cent. or taking 40 per cent. off they had earned 11 per cent. And this was a profitable industry—an industry that was paying 1 per cent. with the best-managed mills in the world, the newest in construction forming the very backbone of their trade. Yet they talked about there being a want of proof as to the condition of trade in this country. He wanted them to understand that when a man sold a thing that was only half of the transaction. The other half was what he got. In all Mr. Lord's figures he never once alluded to the value they got for their goods. The total value of raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom in the five years 1871-5 was £261,000,000, or less, £40,600,000 for raw cotton exported during the same period, £220,400,000. Deducting one-sixth as the quantity used to supply home requirements the net value used in the goods exported by us in these five years was £183,700,000. The total value of raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom in the five years 1886 to 1890 was £206,600,000, or less, £25,800,000 for raw cotton exported, £180,800,000. Deducting one-sixth for home requirements the net value was £150,700,000. The total value of yarn and cloth exported in the years 1871 to 1875 was £376,300,000 and of cotton used in these exports £183,700,000, the margin for wages, skill, &c., being £192,600,000. The total value of yarn and cloth exported in the years 1886 to 1890 was £356,700,000, and of cotton used in these exports, £150,700,000, leaving a margin for wages, skill, &c., of £206,000,000. The total yarn and cloth exports in 1871-5 were respectively 17,608,000,000 yards and 1,056,000,000lb., while in 1886-90 they amounted to 24,918,000,000, yards and 1,271,000,000lb. This gave them between the two periods an increased money margin of 7 per cent. increased shipments of cloth of 32 per cent. and increased shipments of yarn of 20 per cent. so that in the first period 90,000,000 yards of cloth and 5,500,000lb. of yarn earned one million sterling, while in the second period it took 120,000,000 yards of cloth and 6,250,000lb. of yarn to earn the same money. It was not the cotton trade alone that was affected. He had heard of losses of 20 and 30 millions in the city of Manchester alone in the last ten years in the coal industry. Mr. Bythell had shown that low exchange had tended to shut out English yarn from China and Japan. Whilst we were fighting for trade and dumping down into India goods for slaughter by the million, China had been opened up for the benefit of Bombay, and in 15 years had developed a trade that was very nearly equal to the export trade which it had taken England 100 years to build up. The opponents of bi-metallism asked them why they could not let silver alone. What was the use of asking that question? Did they produce the difficulty? Did they have anything to do with the American legislation that produced the difficulty? Did they have anything to do with the German demonetisation that produced the crisis? He urged the Chamber not to support a policy of isolation under which England would continue to refuse to join in the only remedy by which those disastrous fluctuations could be arrested.

Mr. J. Rawlinson (Burnley) said he was an official of the employers in the cotton trade, but he would adopt Mr. Fogg's example and say that on the present occasion he represented himself only. He could not but admire the remarkable skill which had been exhibited in drawing up the resolution. It was a resolution more remarkable for what it left out than for what it put in. There were a good many people infected with bi-metallism, if they could only have it at something like the present ratio of value—but those people would repudiate it with all the power they had, and would as soon vote for a resolution to sink the British fleet as they would for a resolution in favour of bi-metallism at the French standard. (Cries of "No.") The resolution was drawn for the purpose of catching the votes of those people—and hence all mention of ratio was carefully excluded from it. But the ratio that they would have to adopt was surely one of the most important and vital points in the consideration of bi-metallism. If they considered the question they would see that there was no ratio possible except the French ratio of 1 to 15½. It had on its side the advantage of years. France and the other members of the Latin Monetary Union would not tolerate any other. The silver men of America had expressed their willingness to adopt the French ratio. The main argument used to induce Manchester and England to support the movement was that it would steady the rate of exchange with silver countries. But that, he pointed out, was an object to which France and America were utterly indifferent, their object was to raise the price of silver to 5s. an ounce. If England entered the conference she would find herself alone in proposing any ratio other than 1 to 15½, and she would find her herself out-voted on that most important and vital point. The studied vagueness of the resolution was a very powerful reason why they should vote against it. The speaker criticised the speech of Sir W. H. Houldsworth in moving the resolution, urging that when they took an extended and impartial view of the rise and fall of commodities it would be seen that there was no foundation for Sir William's theory that the great cause of that fall had been the depreciation of silver. It was argued by many bi-metallists that prices had not risen in India. It was impossible to form an exact opinion upon that question, but he held in his hand a memorial addressed by the female operatives employed in cotton mills in one of the cities in the Bombay Presidency which stated that the price of grain was three to four times dearer than it was in former years, and therefore the condition of the poor people residing in large towns was very trying, but they were very thankful that mill industry was introduced by which thousands were able to earn their bread with comparative ease. A man and a cause were to be judged by their supporters and when they found bi-metallism supported by Mr. Chaplin and the agricultural protectionists, by politicians of the same class in France, by the American silver rings and silver kings, and the supporters of the M'Kinley tariff, he asked whether those were the people to lead the opinion of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Bi-metallism, he contended, would confer benefits on France and America at our expense, and he could not believe that the members of the Chamber, for the mere doubtful advantage of a high exchange with India, would vote for such a result. It was because he believed it would be a serious and enormous loss to this country that he was impelled to vote against the resolution.

Mr. Isaac Hoyle, M.P., said the Manchester Chamber of Commerce had, as they had been reminded, won a high position. That, he ventured to think, was largely owing to the fact that it had confined itself in the main to business affecting the trade and commerce of Manchester and the district. They were not a Parliament nor Government—their business was to promote the commercial interests of the trade which had Manchester as its centre and headquarters. The Chamber on this occasion was in a difficulty because its members had clashing interests in the question before them. Merchants or distributors were affected in one way and producers were affected in another. They must also bear in mind that these two classes were not there that day in proportionally equal numbers, for producers whose homes and factories were in distant parts of the country were not and could not be present, but merchants were on the spot. Sir W. Houldsworth's proposition, that if exchange fell one of two things must happen—either silver prices must rise or gold prices must fall, or an adjustment must be brought about by both these operations combined—put the question in a nutshell. Until they grappled with that proposition and determined if they could make no headway. Was it necessary at this time of day to tell a meeting like that as Sir Frank Adam had done in reply, that there had always been famines, pestilence, revolutions, and wars, with resulting disturbances and depressions of trade? Since 1875 and 1876 we had been subject to all these natural evils plus falling exchange. What had falling exchange done? It had wrought a revolution in the merchants business with silver-using countries. Before Prince Bismarck violently upset the equilibrium between silver and gold merchants, separately or jointly, shipped goods at their own risk, and did very well. But with a trembling rate of exchange they said to their customers, "We cannot do busines as heretofore; but we are your servants, and if you will give us orders to lay the goods down in India or China at a fixed price we will try to execute the order for you." The principal part of the trade with the East was done on that principle now. Sometimes the offers came from the other side, and sometimes lots were offered to the merchants subject to reply by wire from India or China. The merchant stood between the producer and the consumer, and he would not act when exchange fell until either the consumer would raise his silver price or the producer would lower his gold price. The fall in exchange forced the gold price down to an amount which contained and included within itself the wages fund and all other outgoings whatsoever. Every skilled workman produced more than he consumed, and a fall in exchange compelled him to lose on all he produced. That was his answer to Mr. Fogg. Sir F. Adam was an expert. He knew the trade of India thoroughly, and as a practical man he told them that the currency laws of India and the currency laws of England were so at variance that it was practically equal to a tax of 30 per cent. on their productions entering India. Talk of protection! Why, there was a barrier of 30 per cent. between them and the greatest dependency of the British Crown. Mr. Lord gave a series of figures to show how the quantity of our exports had increased, but said not a word as to how much had been paid for them. The amount paid to the producer was the crux of the whole matter. Mr. Lord also said, "Look for the cause of distress in Lancashire to great strides in cotton spinning on the Continent." He told them that in 1880 the Continent consumed 500,000 bales less than Great Britain, but owing to their highly protective tariffs they now consumed 400,000 bales more than Great Britain. But that was owing mainly to the fall in exchanges—prices had been beaten down here 30 per cent. An article formerly sent from England to the Continent at ten shillings paid, say, a duty of 2s. 6d. That left 7s. 6d. to come home; but when that same article had fallen to 7s. the duty of 2s. 6d. left only 4s. 6d. to come home. Falling exchange had automatically sealed many Continental markets. Mr. Lord referred to the rise in exchange in 1890 following and caused by legislation in America, and used these remarkable words: "It was the merchants who suffered then by the rise in silver and the rise in exchange and the fall in the rupee prices of stocks held in India." So now they had Sir William Houldsworth, Sir F Adam, and Mr. George Lord agreeing that prices of goods were forced up or forced down by law and not by the natural operation of supply and demand. When the exchange of silver money into gold money drooped the merchant was safe; nobody could undersell his friends in India. The loss then fell on Lancashire, but when exchange rose his friends in India might be so much undersold that they might repudiate their contracts and throw the loss on the Manchester merchants. As soon as the public conscience of England realised that law reduced the value of the products of English labour by 30 per cent. and defrauded the labourer of his hire that law would go the same way as the Corn Laws went. Might he ask merchants if it had never occurred to them that what the United States did in 1890 might be followed up by something more drastic still? Merchants suffered then by the sudden rise in silver, as spinners and manufacturers suffered year after year by the continuous fall in silver. Might not merchants be carrying on their trade at present on the slopes of a volcano, which might any day overwhelm them? The United States, with 60 millions of population, asked us to join them in bringing peace into the commercial world. India, with her 288 millions, was holding out her hand to us to help her. That Chamber had a unique opportunity. It might cast its vote in favour of a friendly conference instead of continued war between the currencies of the world. In the square at the front of that Town Hall there was a marble statue of one of the greatest men who ever trod the streets of their city, and on the pedestal of that statue were inscribed the words "Be just, and fear not." In the midst of conflicting inrerests, let that be their guide. If they held the scales evenly the reputation of the Chamber would suffer no eclipse.

Mr. Molesworth Hepworth pointed out that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce had passed a resolution, which still held good, deprecating interference with the currency. The *Manchester Guardian*, in a leader that morning, had, he said, demanded some more positive reason than mere timidity for rejecting the resolution. He would endeavour to give it. Suppose any ratio agreed to, and the question of who would lose and who would gain by that ratio were settled by our agreeing to do the losing for the sake of a fixed exchange, from any one of six causes one metal would rise above the other at the ratio fixed. Those causes were increase in the production of silver, decrease in the production of gold, a flood of silver in England in payment of debt, extension of bi-metallic area over India or Africa, hoarding of gold and hoarding of silver. They had been told by Sir W. H. Houldsworth that the moment the value of one metal rose appreciably above that of the other the demand for that metal ceased. To show how the argument advanced by Sir W. Houldsworth worked out, an argument was given from Professor Jevons as to the working of the principle in beef and mutton. People bought the cheaper of the two and avoided the dearer, and so kept a steady ratio between the two. That was perfectly sound as applied to beef and mutton, because the purchaser consumed what he bought, and thus effectually took it off the market. But it was the reverse of sound argument to say that buying cheap silver or gold to pay debts with corresponded because the silver or gold need not necessarily be withdrawn from the market, and, indeed, was immediately put on again. The act in currency which consumed coin was hoarding, and when people hoarded they hoarded that which was rising and disgorged that which was falling. If, therefore, they applied the beef-and-mutton argument to silver and gold they saw at once that if silver fell below the ratio fixed it would be at once deserted, while hoarding of gold would, just as they saw it at present, be the fashion, and the ratio would break down. He admitted that Lancashire was suffering from fluctuations in silver but held that their best policy would be to let silver settle. It was at a level now and it was perfectly safe. It was to be the currency for China and Africa, and it had a grand future before it. He hoped that in voting against the resolution the Chamber would remember that both India and England had to thank the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in the past very largely for the Free trade which we all enjoyed. Do not let them vote for a resolution which was simply going for an unsound system of coinage—(cries of "No.")—which would land us in the same difficulty as the Continent of Europe and the United States of America were in at the present moment and which would bring us in England not a blessing but a curse. They could not fix the ratio between the two metals.

Mr. J. Thomson said many of them thought that they had solved their difficulties when they threw their troubles on the Eastern banks. He asked them to consider how serious was the position of those banks. One of them held its meeting a short ago, and was obliged to put the 2½ per cent. it had made during the year aside and pay no dividend. Another bank had had to transfer £60,000 from the reserve fund to meet losses in the India trade, and another had now transferred £50,000 to meet those same losses. He very earnestly hoped they would give their support to the resolution, which, he pointed out, was not a resolution in favour of fixing the ratio at 15½ to 1. He entirely repudiated the idea that that was what they were asking. They were asked to vote in favour of sending a representative to the Conference.

Mr. C. Hughes, in opposing the resolution, said bi-metallism had been tried before for seventy years, and at the end of that time it broke down. ("No.") And how did it break down? It broke down because a large mass of silver was cast upon the French Mint. It was now proposed that six Governments should try to do what failed before. What reason was there to suppose that a system which lasted seventy years and then broke down would not break down again much more disastrously than before? They must not be led away by extravagant exaggerations of present evils, and by extravagant hopes of future benefits plunge into a system which formerly broke down disastrously.

Sir W. H. Houldsworth, M.P., who was received with applause, said he had not thought it necessary before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to prove the proposition that trade was in an unsatisfactory condition. It was not only in a bad condition at the present time, but it had been in a bad condition for fifteen or sixteen years at least. Mr. Lord had given them some statistics with regard to our exports to India, which he (Sir William) proposed to supplement by a statement from the *Economist*—a good authority, which argued on Mr. Lord's own side. The *Economist* showed that in 1872 the yardage of cotton cloth sent to India was 800,000,000, and in 1880 it had doubled, and we sent 1,600,000,000 yards. But what was the increase between 1880 and 1891? The addition was 200,000,000, so that the rate of progress was from 800,000,000 in 1872 to 1,600,000,000 in 1880, and from that quantity to 1,800,000,000 in 1891. The real answer to Mr. Lord was the one Mr. Hoyle had given. It was not a question of yardage, for so long as the population went on increasing they should go on increasing yards of cloth. The real question they had to consider was that of the values. What they said was that the values had been reduced during the last eighteen years. He declared himself a mono-metallist. He should be very glad to have one standard. It would be a solution of the question, but the idea was chimerical. The world would use two standards, and what they proposed was simply this. They were for one standard; they had two currencies to deal with; let them be joined together and made into one standard. He knew the production of silver had increased, but at this moment they actually had a larger production of gold in proportion to silver than they had in the years from 1811 to 1850, when the ratio remained perfectly steady. They were told they were blinking this question of ratio. He thought it would have been very absurd to put anything in the resolution about the ratio. It would have had no value or effect, but would have been merely a pious opinion. Their opponents always fixed the ratio for them at 15½ to 1, and argued on that hypothesis. He did not believe that rat

ECHOES OE SCIENCE.

THE first le cture of the season under the auspices of the Palestine Exploration Fund was delivered by Sir Charles Wilson, K.C.B., last Tuesday, at 20, Hanover-square, and the chair was filled by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who reminded the large audience that the objects of the society were scientific, and the work of such men as Sir Charles Wilson was conducted in a purely scientific spirit. Sir Charles is not only director of our topographical survey, but the highest living authority on the sites and archœology of ancient Jerusalem, which was the subject of his address.

Sir Charles cannot agree with Professor Robertson Smith and others, who have maintained that the Jerusalem of David and Solomon was confined to the eastern hill, Moriah, where the Temple was built. He thinks the eastern hill. which slopes to the Pool of Siloam—the only spring there—and rises from the Brook Cedron, was probably the beginning of the town first inhabited by the Jebusites. The houses would extend up the slope, and there would be an acropolis and citadel on the height, as at Athens. This city was taken by David, but by the time of Solomon, at least, he thinks the western hill had also been occupied. As to the Temple of Solomon he agrees with Furguson that it stood, not as is generally supposed, in the middle of Mount Moriah, where the Mosque of Omar now stands, but at the south-west corner of the quadrilateral forming the summit of the hill.

Sir Charles is convinced that the existing Church of the Holy Sepulchre occupies the site of the church built by Constantine, but he doubts whether that really stood over the Sepulchre of Christ. It is commonly believed that Pilate lived in the Prætorium, but Sir Charles thinks it more likely that he was staying in the palace of Herod when Christ was brought before him. The true site of Calvary is quite a moot point, and will probably never be ascertained. The "Stoning Place of the Jews" was most likely at the caves of Jeremiah, but crucifixion was a Roman punishment, and it was generally carried out near some high road, to terrify the people. After judgment Christ was taken to Antonia, the north-west corner of Moriah, that is to say, north of the supposed site of the Temple. From Antonia three roads led without the city, and that running north of the Temple and passing a little to the east of the grottoes of Jeremiah is the one favored by Sir Charles Wilson as leading to Calvary. General Gordon surmised the position of Calvary to lie near the grottoes of Jeremiah; and it is not improbable that, while the Romans may have preferred to crucify near a road, they would do so in or about the customary place of execution of the Jews, namely, the Stoning Place.

Dr. Pupin, of Columbia College, U.S., has discovered that two parallel discharges in the Crookes vacuum tubes repel each other, although by electrodynamic action they also attract each other, like two currents flowing in the same direction through parallal wires. The repulsion was sometimes so great as to make the luminous lines of the discharge strike on and rebound from the walls of the containing bulbs as if they had been vibrating strings. He attributes this effect to a strain in the vacuum due to peculiarities in the distribution of the gaseous pressure resulting from peculiarities in the distribution of temperature, and not to electrostatic repulsion.

Some astronomical physicists assume the existence of a repulsive force acting between the streamers of the solar corona. Dr. Pupin has imitated this effect by single discharges. A photograph of the luminous discharge taken endon shows the circular terminal rayed round with them like the solar disk by the corona. The filaments or rays of the discharge repel each other, producing an appearance like the star of an order such as the Garter. The resemblance between these luminous rays and the streamers which radiate from the arch on the horizon and the "boreal crown" or corona at the zenith in a display of the aurora is too striking to be overlooked.

The beautiful green phosphorescence produced by the discharge acting on the glass of the vacuum tube, as observed by Crookes, was found by Dr. Pupin to take place even when the vacuum was a poor one; and in other parts of the bulb besides those where the discharge struck its walls. Moreover, the residual gas itself as well as the glass became strongly phosphorescent.

The United States steamer Thetis is to complete the survey for the proposed submarine cable between San Francisco and the Hawiian Islands. The Albatross, which had already made a line of soundings, was recently ordered to Behring Sea. Her apparatus was transhipped to the Thetis, which will start from Point Conception and fetch up at Hilo, Hawaii. The survey will probably last six weeks, and the charts made by the Hyurographic Office will serve as a basis for selecting the route of the projected line.

An Albino lobster was recently found in a shipment from New Brunswick to Eastport, Maine. It was of a blu sh-white colour, 12 inches long, and as lively as the others. It was carefully packed in sea-weed and forwarded to Washington, where it will become part of the exhibit of the U. S. Fish Commission. Another white lobster was captured some time ago at Welchpool, Campobello, New Brunswick.

At a recent mee ting of the Academie des Science some superb photographs of the night sky, taken at Heidelberg, were exhibited by M. Faye. One represented a part of the Milky Way, distinctly showing stars of the 15th magnitude. Another contained the trajectory of a shooting star. A third revealed the existence of an unknown planet (No. 329) by a luminous line describing the path of the body in the heavens during the time of exposure. This discovery fulfils an old prediction of M. Henry, to the effect that photography would discover new asteroids.

Dr. Sauermann, a well-known German naturalist, has published in the "Frankfort Gazette" a number of curious observations on the artificial coloration of canary birds fed with cayenne pepper. The plumage changes from yellow to red. The pepper contains an oily matter and an irritating principle, and when these are extracted by maceration the pepper loses its coloring property; but if olive oil be added to the macerated pepper its colouring property returns. Hence the oil is considered the vehicle of the color. White hens treated in the same way also become reddish, and the yolk of their eggs becomes a bright red. Alkanet root is stated to give a violet red yolk.

Herr Weismann, a distinguished German biologist, has pointed out that the average duration of the life of birds is by no means well known. Small singing birds live from eight to eighteen years. Ravens have lived for 100 years and parrots still longer in captivity. Fowls live from 10 to 20 years. The wild goose lives over 100 years, and swans are said to have attained the age of 300. The long life of birds has been regar ded as compensation for their lack of fertility, and the great mortality of their young.

It is well-k nown that local anæsthesia is produced by a j et of chloride of ethyl projected on the skin. The refrigeration caused by the evaporation of the liquid may reach a temperature as low as 35° C. The effect is to congest to a greater or less degree the cutaneous tissues and to soothe such complaints as headache and neuralgia. M. Monnet, of Lyons, now prepares chloride of ethyl by the act ion of chloraydric acid on alcohol, and M. Bengue, of Paris, has devised a glass bottle, on the mouth of which a nozzle can be screwed, which throws a fine jet on the skin. Anyone can apply the remedy himself.

In a recent number of the journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers, Assistant Engineer C. A. Carr, United States, America, gives particulars of some of the more important failures of steel casting in the American Navy. The object with which such castings were adopted was, of course, to reduce the weight of the machinery, but so unsatisfactory have the results proved, that in the case of the Y barnes for the engines of the Detroit and Montgomery the weight has actually been increased. In the case of the United States steamer Maine cast steel columns were received, all of which were finally rejected and replaced by wrought iron. In the majority of cases the defects were only discovered after considerable machining had been done. In spite of this, however, about thirty-six tons of steel casting have been used in these engines; but to supply these thirty-six tons no less than fifty-two tons of castings were sent to the works, so that 44 per cent. of the total amount of castings received were rejected. In the case of cruiser No. 11 nearly the same percentage of castings was rejected. The cost of rough-castings for marine engine work is said to be about four times that of cast iron, but greater allowance has to be made for machining, as much as 20 per cent. of the total weight of the casting; as received being removed in the case of the valve chest covers for the steamship Maine. It is now five years since the Navy Department at Washington commenced to order steel castings, but American makers cannot even now, it is said, supply a satisfactory article.

One of the most satisfactory applications of the electrical transmission of power is the use of motors for hoisting. Cranes, travellers, and lifts are intermittent in their action, and present few difficulties in driving. The use being intermittent, a motor can easily compete with a gas-engine of small steam-engine if a continuous supply of current can be drawn upon. A considerable number of "travellers" are now in use in machine shops. The construction of electrical cranes and capstans has met with great success, and several lifts are in constant use in this country, succeed in London in competing with hydraulic supply.

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.